

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 42.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**W. J. NELSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

**JOHNSTONE & JONES**, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc. Offices: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

**A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.** Office in Hole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. F. NIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.** Surgeon Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

**W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S.**, Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and all following Tuesday of every month.

**SEYMOUR GREEN**, Insurance agent; Issuer Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

**I. O. F.**, Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on each Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 30th. R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

**JNO. BRASS**, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**O. B. FYSH**, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

## Lumber

Coal and wood is what every one must have at this time of the year and we can supply wood both at the right prices. Cord wood or cut into stove lengths. The celebrated Hazzard Mine Souris Coal, the most economical fuel on the market. Just the thing for these hard times; to try it is to be convinced.

**E. Simpson & Co.**

**FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,**

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

**OCTAVIUS FIELD.** Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

## OUR NEW SPRING GOODS

Have turned out very satisfactorily this season and we are in a better position than ever to offer our customers and the public a larger range of all lines in dry goods, men's furnishings, boots & shoes, etc., etc., as we have placed in stock all the newest, best makes and most fashionable goods to be found on the market.

A larger range than we ever had in

Prints, Zephyr Ginghams, Chambrays, Cotton Challies, Wool Challies, Dress Ducking, Cotton Corduroy, Muslins, Lawns, &c.

See our gingham fast colors at 7 cts., flannelettes from 7 cts. per yard and up. Notwithstanding the hard times our sales are far beyond expectations, a few lines of our best saten prints cleared out already. All those things considered is evidence that we have the right goods with the right prices. Come early before the choicest patterns are picked up. Grey cotton extra value 34 in. 20 yards for \$1.00; dress goods, would just mention a special line of all wool colored cashmere, 42 inches wide for 35 cts. cash; best value ever offered.

**BOOTS & SHOES.** We excel; you must see the range to appreciate; impossible to make any comments as we have such extra values in infants', children's, girls', boys', ladies' and men's; all grades. Prices to suit the times. Ladies' slippers 25 cts.

**MEN'S HATS & CAPS.** The finest range we ever showed. Prices start at 10 cents and so on; any price and quality you call for.

A big line of Perrins' biscuits just placed in stock; a carload of Lake of the Woods flour arrived to-day and a load of potatoes to arrive about the 16th inst.

We extend an invitation to our customers and the public generally to call and inspect stock, whether you buy or not, we would be pleased to show you some of our great bargains.

**T. W. Robinson.**

P.S.—See our sett, 14 pieces tinware for \$1.50 cash; every piece useful.

**SCALDS** and Burns are soothed at once with **Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.** It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

## I. M. CHALMERS.

### GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF WINTER GOODS AND CROCKERY.

During the month of March we shall offer our entire stock of the above at actual cost. \$14.50 mantles for \$10.00, \$12.25 for \$9.00 and \$4.35 for \$3.00. Dinner sets (100 pieces) former price \$16.50, now \$12.75. China tea sets (44 pieces) \$7.50 for \$5.75. Vases 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00 for 25 cts. Many lines we offer below cost as our stock must be reduced.

## I. M. CHALMERS.

**SHIP** to the Largest Fur and Hide house in America.

All parties who **SHIP** receive highest prices.

You will keep on when you once begin to **SHIP**

**JAS. McMILLAN & CO.**

INCORPORATED.

200-212 FIRST AVENUE NORTH, : : : : MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Write for Circular Giving Latest Market Prices.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

The School Question Discussed, and the Trustees Authorized to Increase the Accommodation.

Pursuant to the call of Mr. T. B. Baker, chairman of the School Board, a large number of ratepayers gathered in the Town Hall on Monday night. The crowded condition of the school has been a matter of serious consideration for some time by both trustees and parents, and as explained by Mr. Baker, the object of the meeting was to lay the matter properly before the people. The Board of Trustees were anxious to meet the requirements of the present conditions and before enlarging considered it advisable to consult the ratepayers. The town had been divided for census purposes, and each trustee allotted a certain district from whose returns a report was prepared by a special committee which was read to the meeting. This report showed that there was upwards of 200 children that could not be accommodated in the present school building. Mr. Baker submitted an estimate of an addition to the present buildings that was in the neighborhood of \$4000.00 which when completed would double the present capacity. The intention would be, however, to only finish one half the new building just now. He would like to hear from the electors so that whatever action might be taken by the trustees would be done with the confidence of the people.

Mr. Bole called attention to the sanitary condition which would certainly become bad if the present crowding continued. He believed if Superintendent Goggin chose to use his prerogative he could compel the enlarging of the school. He hoped the electors would give the matter their earnest consideration.

Messrs McDougall, Colpitts, Grayson, Wellington, Wilcox and Neeland, all spoke favorably of increasing the present school accommodation.

The following resolution was submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Moved by E. Colpitts, seconded by O. B. Fysh, that this meeting endorse the proposition of the School Board to double the present school accommodation and that we recommend that a By-law be submitted to provide funds sufficient for the same.

Mr. Baker thanked those present for the interest manifested by their attendance, and assured them that the School Board realized their responsibility and would consider the best interests of the children and parents in increasing the school accommodation.

### The Bad Boy Finishes His Torture

I say, Pa, who is that short dark haired gentleman with black mustache who keeps the big brick store?

That, my boy, is our affable and obliging merchant, Mr. T. W. Robinson, who expects to supply the P. of I. as a mere matter of business.

Pa, who is that tall, sharp-featured gentleman with the knowing expression who has so many dogs following him?

That, my son, is Mr. K. P. McCaskill, the shining light of the sporting community and the young man who so ably out-did the lawyer at the little Bunch of Willows.

Say, Pa, who is that tall, distinguished-looking gentleman with the eye-glasses, whom we saw talking to Mr. Stevenson?

That is Mr. Hamilton Lang, my son, a very excellent young man, who excels as a local public singer.

Who was that good-looking little gentleman with dark eyes and black mustache, Pa, we met coming out of Mr. Bogue's?

That, my son, is Mr. W. W. Bole, proprietor of the Palace Drug Store, and the man who holds nature to a happy poise and swings life's duties to fruitful success.

Who is that gentleman talking to Mr. McCaskill, Pa, in such an excited way?

That, my son, is Mr. Russell Wilson, president of the Town Transfer Co., and the man who did up the Dundurn pugilist, Jack Denny, in twenty-one rounds.

Pa, who was the little gentleman in the lively stable, who sits at the desk and talks on loud?

Mr. B. Fletcher, my son, the very obliging veterinary surgeon, who keeps road carts and saddles for the accommodation of his friends and the public generally.

Say, Pa, who was the gentleman who just drove up to the lively stable and spoke to you when we passed.

That, my son, was Mr. T. D. Watson.

I didn't speak, Pa. Oh, didn't you?

No, well, who is he, Pa?

Wat-son.

Now I'm real mad, Pa, and I am going right home to tell Ma you were darning with Mrs.

Freddie, Freddie, come here sir. Now look here I want you to be a good boy; here is a quarter.

### Royal Templars.

The regular weekly meeting of the Royal Degree of the order of Templars, was held in Russell Hall on Tuesday evening last, the Select Councillor, Mr. W. J. Nelson, in the chair.

There was a large attendance of members, and two new candidates were admitted. Considerable general business was transacted and the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Council:—

"This Council in accepting the resignation of Sister Richards from the office of Vice Councillor, necessitated by her removal from the district, desires to express its appreciation of her services to the order and to the cause of temperance generally.

"This Council feels that in the departure of Sister Richards from its jurisdiction it loses one of its best officers and most zealous members, and that the cause of Temperance in this district loses one of its most ardent and fearless advocates.

"This Council deeply regrets the departure of Sister Richards and her family and heartily joins in wishing them health and prosperity in their new field of labor at Edmonton.

"This Council feels that while it loses the service of so able and energetic an officer, what is its loss will ensure to the benefit of the local Council of Royal Templars at that town, and this Council is pleased to know that the cause of temperance generally will sustain no loss.

"This Council in Hope, Love and Truth,—the loving links that bind its members as one,—bids a Templars' farewell to Sister Richards and her family."

Sister Richards reserved her reply to the address until the next meeting of the Council. She leaves for Edmonton with her family early next week.

A recess was ordered after general business, which was spent in general conversation, after which a programme of music and readings was rendered.

### SELECT DEGREE.

The regular monthly communication of this degree was held at the same place on Wednesday evening last, Select Councillor Nelson in the chair. After the transaction of general business, the select members bade farewell as a body to Sister Richards who was a member of the degree.

### Every Cause But the Right One.

Your headache: You lay it to every cause but the true one—indigestion. So few people know what indigestion really is. Hardly know they have it. The cure is Ripans Tablets. A single tablet gives relief. Ask your druggist.

### Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a perfect remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

The South Saskatchewan is clear of ice at Saskatoon, and on the North Branch the ice is breaking.

## The Weekly

### Nor'-Wester

TILL 1896 FOR \$1.00.

The favor with which the Nor'-Wester, as evidenced by the manner in which it has fairly leaped into circulation, has been received, is something almost unprecedented in the world's history of journalism.

"INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL," is the motto of the Nor'-Wester. It is not the organ of any political party or business enterprise; but is a journal always free to espouse, criticize or condemn the cause or contention of any party or organization—political, commercial or otherwise—as fealty to the Northwest may, upon dispassionate and intelligent consideration, seem to demand.

At the price the Weekly Nor'-Wester is offered to new subscribers—One Dollar from any time hereafter till January 1st, 1896—but the merest fraction over the cost of the white paper used in it is asked. It is the largest Weekly paper published in Canada.

In subscribing, simply write name and post office on a piece of paper and enclose it and ONE DOLLAR in an envelope addressed

**NOR'-WESTER,** Winnipeg, Canada.

### Duck Lake.

Serge Bird, N. W. M. P. has removed to White-wood, and is replaced by Ben Jeffrey from Prince Albert, who assumes the duties under Insp Strickland of this point.

Snow has disappeared entirely. Water at some points on the railway is encroaching on the track and Roadmaster McIntosh has a special force of workmen engaged attending to that difficulty. The regular gangs of section men have not yet returned to duty.

### Dundurn.

Ex-section foreman Cameron's mother has arrived from the east on a visit to her son.

A number of new settlers with two cars of stock formed part of the load of train No. 40 on Monday. They were from Winkler, Man., and destined to Eastern on this line.

Harry Woodward, that ever good-humored newspaper correspondent, passed through recently to Saskatoon.

### Canon.

CANON, April 9.—Mr. Robinson has been engaged to paint G. Hill's house, south of the track.

When a future father-in-law drives his future son-in-law home, is not that a sign that the latter is not wanted?

Canon is promised a breach of promise suit.

Hard times do not discourage Cupid. It is whispered that another young couple here will soon be united.

"Hayseed" must be green indeed in writing for the papers, to omit his signature.

VIVE VALL.

### South of Town.

April 11, 1895.—From appearance of A. Dunlop's new stable, he is going into mixed farming. That's right, Andrew, cows are sure to pay. Mr. Lowe is talking of sending his cream to the Moose Jaw creamery. Mrs. Lowe is visiting in town. Newberry Bros. have brought in their band of novices that have been out all winter, and they are looking fine. In this neighborhood the winter has been a short one; the snow was nearly all gone on the last of February. Miss Minnie Newberry was the guest of Mrs. Urton and Mrs. Kay last week.

Mr. West, who stopped with the Newberry Bros. the past winter, commenced work with Jay Kay on the 1st of April, for the summer. Jay Kay and Joe Urton were in the hills looking for a suitable place for a ranch. That's right, boys, winter your stock in the hills and come to the farm in the summer and get the benefit of the creamery. Mr. Hambridge's stock are looking well; he has a fine lot of lambs and results good so far. Mr. Calhoun seems very happy as usual. Mr. Hamilton is experimenting on training prairie chickens. That's right, Billy, leave them down; you will be sure of big orders next year for tame chickens. Wm. Balgatty seems very happy and contented since he got the wife. We judge from the number of cows around there that he intends to depend on mixed farming in the future.

BOHARM BUSTON

### Boharm.

BOHARM, April 11, 1895.—The farmers here are waiting for their seed grain. The land seems to be in good condition and all are seemingly anxious to get to work.

Mahlon's face is beaming these days; we hear his wife has returned.

As E. Might was in the act of unhitching his horse at Mr. Hop's last Sunday, by some reason the horse did not seem to prefer the situation and started off northward as fast as he could go regardless of Mr. Might's resistance. It was followed in hot pursuit with Mr. Hopkin's blood mare who was a little more fleet of foot, and was captured at the creek valley some distance from his starting point. Fortunately no harm was done.

Last Wednesday evening, April 3rd, the Boharm Literary Society held a debate. Subject: Which has done the most for civilization, the Warrior or the Statesman? The Statesman's upholders won.

Mrs. J. A. Porter intends moving to Wolsey this week.

Geo. Paisley has just returned from his journey to Manitoba.

Oscar Lyons, who has been visiting some special friends in Moose Jaw, returned home last week.

John Porter paid us a flying visit here last Sunday.

Mr. Bloom occupied the pulpit here on Sunday last.

We greatly regret the departure of Miss Emily Green from the immediate vicinity. She has left for her school at Watview.

LOOKER ON.

### Swift Current.

SWIFT CURRENT, April 8, 1895.—W. Rutherford, mgr C. A. Co. farm left for Maple Creek to-day.

Mrs. John McNett is visiting friends in Medicine Hat.

Chas Reid has been busy for past few days moving his butcher shop and residence on his new lot.

Mrs. Perrin, wife of our popular Surgeon, left on Monday to visit her parents at Balgonie.

Miss Jennie Hahn is now assistant post mistress.

Mrs. A. Frederickson went to Irvine this week.

Who plays lawn tennis?

Mrs. Frank Goodwin left for Moose Jaw to-day.

Our town cannot afford a dress-maker shop. The upper four hundred gave a grand dance and supper on Thursday evening last at the Dining Hall, in honor of Jack Rutherford, who was leaving for Dundurn. Dancing, songs and games were indulged in till near morning. Every person enjoyed themselves and declared it was the dance of the season. Jack will be greatly missed by the fair sex.

John and Mrs. Melrose have moved to Maple Creek.

Pete, who had to buy the chocolates for the ladies?

Mr. Deane of Calgary was the guest of Mr. Rutherford last week.

Who went to Goose Lake shopping on Sunday? W. Mitchell has returned from Rush Lake. Harry Jones, Thos. Goulet and W. Mitchell left on Saturday for Saskatchewan Landing to wash gold. A number of others will follow shortly.

Frank Haele has returned from Scotland. The trip evidently agreed with him. W. Foster, of the farm, has been laid up for a week caused by a team running away.

**R-I-P-A-N-S.** ONE GIVES RELIEF.



# UNDER A CLOUD.

A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE.

CH. AFTER XXXI.  
FROM HOPE TO FEAR.

For a few moments nothing was said, and Guest paid no heed to his companion, but stood bent forward listening for some exclamation of surprise uttered by Stratton, or a word from Myra.

But all was silent as the grave, and with his pulses increasing the rapidity of his beats, he gazed at the faint, narrow streak of light, almost within reach of his hand, where the edge of the inner door was with in a quarter of an inch of the jamb.

"Ought I to have let her go alone?" he asked himself. "Ought I not to have sent in Edie, too—is there any risk?"

Then, quick as lightning, followed thought after thought as to the peril to which, through his and Edie's scheming, Myra might be exposed; and he saw himself afterward face to face with father and aunt, bearing the brunt of their reproaches for what now began to seem a wild escapade.

He was brought back to himself in the midst of the semi-darkness by a low, catching sigh, and he turned sharply round to see behind him, as in another frame, the outlined figure of Edie.

He took a step toward her quickly, but she drew back right to the great balustrade of the landing, and supported herself against it.

"Edie," he whispered, trying to take her hand; but she repulsed him, and turned her back to look down the opening to the hall.

"Edie," he said again quickly; and this time he caught her hand.

"Don't touch me!" she said in a low, passionate whisper.

Guest gazed at her wonderingly. At first he merely attributed her actions to her anxiety on her cousin's behalf, but her words contradicted that, and, utterly astounded he stammered out:

"Edie—speak to me—have I offended you? What have I done?"

"Oh, nothing. It is I who have been foolish," she said hysterically. "Girls are so silly sometimes."

"Then there is something," he said eagerly. "I have offended you. Edie, dear, pray tell me."

He took hold of her unwilling hand and, in spite of her effort, drew it through his arm, and led her toward the short passage in which Stratton's door was placed.

As he spoke he raised her hand, passionately, and yet reverently, to his lips, and the next moment he would have pressed it warmly, but the kiss was upon vacancy, for the hand was sharply snatched away.

"It is all false," cried Edie in a low, angry voice. "I do not believe a word."

"Edie!" he whispered reproachfully. "Do you think I am blind? Do you think because I am so young that I am a child?"

"I—I don't know what you mean," he faltered, utterly taken aback by the silent vehemence of the passion displayed by the quivering little lady before him.

"It is not true. You are deceiving me. You, too, whom I did think honest and true. But you are all alike, and I was made to know so, I am not, and you might be fair to me and explain. Come," he cried, changing his manner, and speaking out in a frank, manly way, "this is not like you, little woman. If it's to tease me and keep me at a distance because we are alone here in the dark it is not needed. Edie, for God knows that if a man ever loved a woman, I do you."

"What!" she cried; "and not toward Myra as I saw just now?"

"Toward Myra?"

"Yes; I know she's a hundred times dearer than I am, but I did think—I did think—O Percy, how could you kiss her hand like that?"

He caught her to his breast as she broke down into a fit of sobbing, and held her there.

"O Edie," he said, "you silly, blind little thing! Why, I never even thought of her, but go on," he whispered; "I am so glad—jealous of me like that! Then you do love me dearly, and you can't deny it now."

Edie made little effort to escape from the close embracing arms which held her tightly, fluttering like a bird; and to deny Guest's charge. It was very lonely and dark upon that staircase, and in another moment she would have been shrinking from her companion's kisses; but, moved by the same impulse, they sprang apart, for from Stratton's room a wild, appalling cry broke the silence of the echoing stairs.

CHAPTER XXXII.  
A WOMAN WOOES—IN VAIN.

"No, no, don't come with me," whispered Guest as he sprang toward Stratton's room, but Edie paid no heed to his words, and was close behind him as he passed through first one and then the other door, drawing back, though, the next moment to close them both.

A few minutes before when Myra had performed the same action she had stood gazing before her at the figure seated at the table; and the attitude of dejection, the abject misery and despair it conveyed to her mind, swept away all compunction.

Every thought of her visit being unseasonable, and opposed to her duty toward herself and those who loved her, was forgotten. Her hands were involuntarily raised toward him, and she stood there with her lips apart, her head thrown back, and her eyes half closed and swimming with tenderness as her very being seemed to breathe out the one word—"Come!"

But Stratton might have been dead for all the change that took place by that dimly lit table. He did not stir; and at last, seeing that he must be suffering terribly, and, taking the thought closely to her breast that it was for her sake, she moved forward slowly, almost gliding to the back of his chair, to stand there looking down

yearningly upon him till her bosom heaved with a long, deep sigh, and raising her hands toward him once more she laid them tenderly upon his head.

"Malcolm!"

The effect of that touch was electric. With one bound Stratton leapt from his chair toward the fireplace, and there stood at bay, as it were, before the door of the closet, gazing at her wildly for a few moments, as if at some unreal thing. Then his hands went to his brow, and the intensity of his gaze increased till, as she took one step toward him with extended arms, the wild look in his haggard face changed to one of intense joy.

"Myra!" he cried, and the next moment he had clasped her in his arms.

For a moment it was a different man from the wretched being who had crept back to his room heart sick and despairing, while, after shrinking from him with the reserve begotten of the doubt and misery which had been her portion for so long past, the warm clasp of his arms, the tender, passionate words he uttered, and the loving caresses of his hands as he drew her face closer and closer to his swept away all memories of his lapse, and of the world and its ways. He had held her to his throbbing breast—he, the man to whom her heart had been expanded two years before—and she knew no more, thought no more of anything but the supreme joy that he loved her dearly still.

Brief pleasure. She saw his eyes gazing passionately into hers, full of the newly found delight, and then they contracted, his brow grew rugged, and with a hoarse sigh, he shrank from her embrace, looked wildly round, and then, with a shudder, whispered:

"You here—here! Here? It is you?—It is no dream; but why—why have you come? It is too horrible."

"Malcolm!" she cried pitifully.

"Don't—don't speak to me—don't look at me with those appealing eyes. I cannot bear it. Pray—pray go."

"Go!" she said, raising her hand to his arm, "when I have at all costs come to you like this!"

"Yes, yes, go—at once," he cried, and he shrank from her as if in horror.

"Malcolm—dearest!" she moaned; "you shrink from me. What have I done?"

He rose silent in the terrible struggle going on within his breast.

He groaned, and covered his face with his hands.

"Speak to me, dearest," she murmured; and, emboldened by his sorrowful manner, she clasped his arms with both hands, and laid her cheek against it as she spoke.

"Speak to me and tell me, too, that you forgive me all that sad time of my life. I tell you again I never loved him. Our marriage was the merest form, and I came back from the church wishing that my last hour had come. I know now, you need not tell me, dear—you shrink from me at the last; but you did not know my heart, Malcolm—you could not see how its every pulsation was for you. I lay it bare before you now Malcolm—husband. I claim you, dear. I cannot live on like this, my own, my own."

She had crept closer and closer as she spoke, her hands had risen to his shoulder, and after trembling there for a few moments, they clasped his neck, and she buried her face in his breast, sobbing as if her heart would burst.

Then her tears seemed to freeze in their source, and she shrank away horrified and chilled by his manner; for he thrust her from him with an angry gesture, and his face was convulsed as he made as if to rush from the room.

But he turned back to her, and she sank upon her knees before him.

"No; you do not know; you cannot know," he whispered hoarsely. "Myra there is a gulf between us that can never more be crossed. Go, dearest, for Heaven's sake, and try and forget that I ever said words of love."

She looked at him in wonder more than dread, but the prime object of her mission came now to mind.

"No," she said; "your mind is disordered by grief. I cannot leave you like this. Tell me, I beg, Malcolm: you do repel me because of my past?"

"No—no!" he said wildly. "For that? Great Heavens, no!"

He roared, and he would have fallen heavily but Myra held on to the hands which he clutched her so fiercely; and, as a wild appeal for help escaped from her lips, she saved him from striking his head violently as he sank insensible to the floor.

"What is it?" cried Guest excitedly.

She told him in a few words, and he ran into the other room for water, but Stratton was already coming to, and after drinking with avidity from the glass Guest held to his lips, he rose shuddering and pale.

"Take her home," he said in a husky voice, "she is not fit to be here. It is horrible. Weak and faint, I cannot bear it."

He motioned toward the door, and Guest turned a look full of perplexity toward Myra.

"No," she said firmly. "Edie, dear, stay with me. Mr. Guest, go to my father at once and tell him I am here with him who is to be my dear husband, who is sick almost unto death. Tell him to come at once with a doctor and a nurse."

As she spoke a look of joy shot across Stratton's face, and he took a step toward her with outstretched hands, where she stood between him and the door beside the fireplace. Then, all at once, his face changed, and they thought him mad.

"No," he cried fiercely; "it is impossible."

He ran across, and flung open both inner and outer doors.

"Take them," he whispered fiercely—"take them back, man, or it will be too late. You will make me what you think."

that Sir Mark had returned, and was coming to meet them on the landing, started by the man's words:

"Miss Myra has come home, sir, very ill."

The admiral would have sent off for medical help, but Myra insisted that she was better; and as she began to recover herself the old man asked eagerly:

"Where was it—at a theater?"

A dead silence fell upon the group, and Guest gave Edie a look of agony as she thought occurred to him: "He will forbid me his house now."

"Well," cried Sir Mark testily, for he had reached home early consequent upon a few monetary twinges, which he dare not admit, "are you all dead?"

"I will tell you, dear," said Myra, taking her father's hand and pressing it beneath her cheek. "Don't be angry with anybody but me, and try and remember that I am no longer a girl, but a suffering woman, full of grief and pain."

"My poor darling!" he whispered, bending down to kiss her. "But tell me—were you taken ill at the theater? Why, what does it mean?"

"I could bear it no longer, father," said Myra slowly. "I have been to see Malcolm Stratton."

"What?"

"To ask him to explain."

"You—you have been to see that scoundrel—that—"

"Hush, dear! He was to have been my husband."

"And you—you actually went to see him—at his rooms?"

"Yes."

Sir Mark wiped his forehead, and looked fiercely from one to the other, as if hardly believing his child's avowal to be true.

"I could not go on like this. It was killing me, dear."

"And—and you asked him to explain his cursed conduct?"

"I asked him to explain."

"And—and—what—what?" panted the old man furiously.

"No; he did not explain, dear," said Myra, drawing her father's arm about her neck, and raising herself a little from the couch so as to nestle on his breast. "It is false, dear. I am never to leave you now. Keep me, dear, and protect me. It is not his fault. Something terrible has happened to him—something he could not own to, even to me—who was to have been his wife."

"Edie—Guest—help!" panted the admiral. "Myra, my darling! She's dying!"

No, no, dear, she said, with a low moan, as she clung to him more tightly, "a little faint—that's all. Ah! hold me to you, dear," she sighed almost in a whisper. "Safe—with you."

And then to herself:

"He said his punishment was greater than he could bear. Malcolm, my own—my own!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MENTAL EFFECTS OF INTENSE COLD.

A Diminution in Will Power and a Weakening of the Memory.

Extreme cold, as is well known, exerts a benumbing influence upon the mental faculties. Almost every one who has been exposed, for a longer or shorter period, to a very low temperature, has noted a diminution in will power, and often a temporary weakening of the memory. Perhaps the largest scale upon which this action has been studied was during the retreat of the French from Moscow.

The troops emerged extremely from hunger, fatigue and cold—from the latter perhaps most of all. A German physician who accompanied a detachment of his countrymen has left an interesting account of their trials during this retreat.

From an abstract of this paper by Dr. Ross, we find that of the earliest symptoms referable to the cold was a loss of memory. This was noted in the strong as well as those who were already suffering from the effects of the hardships to which they had been exposed.

With the first appearance of a moderate cold (about 5 degrees above zero Fahrenheit) many of the soldiers were found to have forgotten the names of the most ordinary things about them, as well as those of the articles of food for which they were perishing.

Many forgot their own names, and those of their comrades. Others showed pronounced symptoms of mental disturbance, and not a few became incurably insane, the type of their insanity resembling very closely senile dementia.

The cold was probably not alone responsible for these effects, for a zero temperature is rather stimulating than paralyzing in its action upon the well-fed and the healthy.

These men were half-starved, poorly clad, worn out with long marching, many already weakened by dysentery and other diseases, and all mentally depressed, as an army in defeat always is. It needed, therefore, no very unusual degree of cold to produce the psychic effects observed under other circumstances only as a consequence of exposure to an extreme low temperature.

FLYING MACHINES.

They May Be Perfected, but Man Himself Will Never Be Able to Fly.

Mr. Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous gun which bears his name, is a firm believer in the possibility of so far perfecting flying machines that they may be used in warfare. He has been explaining his views on the subject to a contributor to Cassell's Saturday Journal, who has been to see him at his English residence at Bexley.

## HOW THE PRINCE DINES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS LIGHT DAILY MENU.

How His Day Passes—His Hobbies, the Gun, His Made Him a Russian Colonel—The Prince Enjoys His Pipe.

Dinner begins promptly at 8:45 p. m. when the Prince of Wales is at Marlborough House, London, and lasts for one hour and ten minutes, as his Royal Highness insists upon rapid service.

This is probably due to the fact that England's heir is a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and, partaking of only few dishes, he worries if he remains longer at table.

My poor darling!" he whispered, bending down to kiss her. "But tell me—were you taken ill at the theater? Why, what does it mean?"

"I could bear it no longer, father," said Myra slowly. "I have been to see Malcolm Stratton."

"What?"

"To ask him to explain."

"And—and—what—what?" panted the old man furiously.

"No; he did not explain, dear," said Myra, drawing her father's arm about her neck, and raising herself a little from the couch so as to nestle on his breast. "It is false, dear. I am never to leave you now. Keep me, dear, and protect me. It is not his fault. Something terrible has happened to him—something he could not own to, even to me—who was to have been his wife."

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Mr. Maxim thinks that highly civilized nations, able to make and use fire-arms, will be able to make and use flying machines in their armies.

This mode of warfare, he believes, could be carried on in spite of armaments and weapons of war as we understand them now, and if one civilized nation used flying machines in such a way, the other would be compelled to follow suit.

At the same time, he has no faith in navigable balloons, the whole thing being inherently wrong. In France, especially, attempts have been made to navigate balloons, and vast sums of money have been spent upon them; but no balloon has ever been navigated against even a very light wind.

Another point, Mr. Maxim thinks, is this, that man will never be able to fly by energy derived from his own muscles. A man with sufficient energy would have to weigh twenty-five pounds to have forty-pound muscles to his chest, and he would have to have a breastbone twenty-eight inches long.

THE FINISHING STROKE.

The Young Lady Authors—"I've got such a lovely name for my forthcoming novel."

Her Friend—"What's the novel about?"

The Young Lady Authors—"Oh, I haven't decided that yet."

## THEY CRAZED THE COMPASS.

How a Woman's Steel Corsets Almost Wrecked a Steamer.

The story that a deviation of her compass resulting from the presence of steel in a cork leg worn by the man at the wheel caused the steamer Susan E. Peck to strand near Bar Point, Lake Erie, in September last, with a loss to the underwriters of \$20,000, recalls a similar circumstance.

According to the narrator, on one of the trips of the fine steel steamer Castalia down Lake Huron the last season the second mate reported to Capt. Allen that the compass had suddenly gone wrong; that the needle would swing three or four points to the right or left at intervals, and that because of these erratic movements it had become utterly impossible to steer a course—in fact, he had lost trace of the course altogether.

Capt. Allen accompanied the mate to the pilot house and found matters just as they had been described. Besides the man at the wheel two lady passengers were in the pilot-house when Capt. Allen entered. Turning to them, after meditating for a moment, he asked if they wore steel corsets. A reply in the affirmative led to a further question as to where they had been, and, and this elicited the information that the ladies had paid a visit to the engine room, and that while there the engineer had afforded them an opportunity to inspect the dynamo which supplied the electric lights of the steamer.

"That settles it; you must get out of here," next greeted the ears of the ladies as Capt. Allen opened the pilot house door for their exit. And while they were walking back to the cabin in a maze of surprise and astonishment at Capt. Allen's exhibit of bluff, sailor-like authority that compass got right down to steel business again and altered the man at the wheel the way with its usual precision. It is hardly necessary to explain that the dynamo had magnetized the steel corsets worn by the ladies, and that the corsets became responsible for the crazy race the needle of the compass ran as the weavers moved to an fro in the pilot house.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

At a recent sitting of the committee for the construction of the Siberian Railway, the Emperor Nicholas declared that the commencement of the work was one of the greatest acts of his father's glorious reign.

He hoped to complete cheaply, and above all rapidly and satisfactorily, the construction of the railway. It was decided to increase the credit of 336,000 roubles by 15,000 for the purpose of settling in the Amur as Capt. Allen opened the pilot house door for their exit. And while they were walking back to the cabin in a maze of surprise and astonishment at Capt. Allen's exhibit of bluff, sailor-like authority that compass got right down to steel business again and altered the man at the wheel the way with its usual precision. It is hardly necessary to explain that the dynamo had magnetized the steel corsets worn by the ladies, and that the corsets became responsible for the crazy race the needle of the compass ran as the weavers moved to an fro in the pilot house.

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## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### Successful Dairyman.

"When practicable, milking should be done by the same person, and with regularity as to time. He only that hath clean hands should be allowed to milk a cow," says Geo. Abbott. "I say he, because I think the men of the farm should do the milking, at least during the winter months. I have exercised the right of changing my mind on this subject since I left the farm. It is no more difficult to milk with dry hands than with them wet. It is certainly more cleanly, and leaves the milk in a much more desirable condition for table use or manufacture. Pure stable atmosphere is indispensable to prevent contamination from that source. Immediate straining will remove impurities which otherwise might be dissolved to the permanent injury of the whole product.

"After the straining is attended to, the milk should be aerated. Too often it is poured into one large can and left there just as the cows have given it. That neglect implies three things that are very injurious to its quality for cheese making. (1). The peculiar odor which the cow imparts to the milk will be left in it until it becomes fixed in the curd. (2). The germ of fermentation that comes in the milk and from the air have the best condition for growth and action when the milk is left undisturbed. (3). Then the milk will become almost unfit for thorough coagulation by rennet. Hence it is essential that the milk be aerated for three reasons. First, because by pouring, stirring, dipping or by trickling it over an exposed surface there is eliminated from the milk by evaporation any objectionable volatile element that may be in it. Secondly, because, as has already been stated, the milk contains germs of fermentation. One of these are called vibrios. A strange peculiarity about these microbes is that they become active only in the absence of free oxygen. When warm new milk is introduced into a carbonic gas is generated, and that furnishes the best condition for the commencement of action by these almost invisible creatures. After they get started they can keep up their work of decomposition even in the presence of oxygen. It is in the quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese. Thirdly, because the aeration seems to give vigor to the germs of fermentation that bring about an acid condition of the milk without producing the acid. So much is this so that it has been found impracticable to make strictly first-class cheddar cheese from milk that has not been aerated."

### Give Them Good Care.

With a dairy herd that has not been well sheltered and fed during the winter, the spring is a very trying season. The cows are thin in flesh and weak correspondingly. Often they are forced to live on straw and other fodder which should be thrown to them between meals, to be picked over at leisure only through the cold days of mid-winter, and as soon as the snow begins to disappear and the ground becomes frozen they are permitted to roam over the lots at will, picking the dry, dead grass from the corners of the fences and enjoying them selves as best they can, with occasional dews of sunshine in the low blasts that sweep across the fields, chilling them to the very marrow. This allowing cattle to roam about at large in the fields, during the early spring, is a mistaken and very bad practice, too commonly indulged in by many. It is much better to keep them sheltered, turning them out to breathe the fresh air only in warm, sunny days. If they are thin in flesh, they are in no condition to resist the chilly winds, and the stable grass and dead tufts in the corners of the fences, which they pick up, does them more harm than good, only distending their craving stomachs without affording them any nourishment. It is a burden to get rid of, and makes them feverish and restless. They ought to be generously fed and prepared for their coming work, if they are cows. The burden of calf-bearing and the milk-producing that is to follow, call for plenty of good hay and a liberal supply of grain, to give them strength and furnish a supply of nourishment for the calf as well as an abundance of material out of which to elaborate milk.

Nor should this full feeding of hay and grain be discontinued as soon as the grass begins to start. Gorging with that relieves the system, loosens the bowels and makes the cow feel weak, lazy and faint. This sudden change from dry to green feed gives too great a shock to the system to maintain perfect health. Every one knows how green grass opens upon horses. It makes them weak and flabby and makes the milk curd. They are supplied with hay and grain until the working season is over and they are turned out for a run on the grass. A cow is no less severely worked in giving birth to her calf and elaborating a generous flow of milk. Besides her labor, she has no season of rest, when she can roam at leisure, doing nothing. She must continue her work through the summer and fall season, whatever may be the weather or condition of the feed, and then enter upon another six months' siege of dry feed and cold, winter. Her life experience is not one of the greatest possible enjoyment. At all times it should be the aim to give her strength and build up her system, so that it can perform and endure the burden that she is expected to bear. The better she is cared and provided for the better she will do, and the better she does the more she is entitled to kind and generous treatment.

The greatest profit lies in breeding your best cows to the best breed you can get—costs but little more than poor blood—and then in giving their offspring the best keep and most kind treatment you are capable of. This has been said so often that it seems almost useless to repeat it. But progress is so slow and so many are so pennywise and short-sighted that the evidence of progress is discouraging. There is no more mistaken policy than that of trying to economize by raising inferior stock and trying to save by pinching in its keep—especially in the line of the dairy.

### How One Creamery Makes Its Butter.

The Clover Hill creamery of Derby, Vt., makes its butter from a herd of high grade

Jerseys. The cows have a run of a large pasture hill that is well supplied with shade and pure water, in the summer season, and in the winter they are housed in a high, well ventilated, clean stable. They are watered twice a day in winter from a large tank of running water in the yard—the water being warmed. Their feed consists of well cured timothy and clover hay and cut corn fodder and a ration of ground oats, corn and mill feed. Turnips and anything of like nature, which would tend to give better a strong taste, are never fed, except to dry cows. The stable is kept clean and well littered with cut straw and saw-dust. The cows are brushed and no filth is allowed to remain on them. The cream is allowed to stand until slightly acid, when it is churned, the butter washed with cold spring water, salted three-fourths to one ounce per pound (as desired by the customers), and then printed or packed in small tubs, as the trade demands.

### Feeding Rations.

A rather conservative dairyman in discussing the ration problem says, "The most skillful chemist in the world cannot, in his laboratory, lay down rules or compound rations that shall give the very best returns possible from each one of 25 good dairy cows." This is very true, but it is equally true that the agricultural chemist can lay down certain general rules which will enable any intelligent dairyman to vastly improve on the unscientific methods which so generally prevail.

### DETECTING A WEAK EYE.

A Simple Experiment by Which Anyone May Discover the Defect.

"Yes," said the doctor, to a correspondent, "the makers of optical instruments are turning out some wonderful appliances nowadays for discovering imperfections of vision, but I'll tell you of a plan for testing the respective strength of your eyes that is as simple as it is trustworthy. All you need is a stereoscope and a photograph. That arrangement in which the picture holder slides up and down a flat frame, in trombone fashion, is the best sort of stereoscope for the purpose, although any will do, and the photograph that will give the best results is a cabinet size view of some locality with people in it."

"The modus operandi is simplicity itself. Put the photograph in the holder and focus it just enough so that you can see the faces clearly. Then close the left eye and look at the picture intently with your right eye, while you count thirty slowly. Now close the right eye and look at the picture with the left eye for the same time. Then open both eyes and look at the picture without changing the focus."

"Something queer will happen. The figure on the one side of the picture will seem to move across the view and group themselves with those on the other side, and—this is the point of the experiment—the figures will always move away from the weak eye. Moreover, they move with a very precise relation of speed to the weakness of vision."

"If the left eye, for example, is quite weak, the figure will move very quickly across the plane of sight to the right side, while if there is but a slight defect the movement will be gradual, and so on."

"A queer thing about this experiment is that, as simple as it seems, it will bring out defects of vision that have never been suspected, and another queer thing is that it will demonstrate the cases in which both eyes are of equal power to be surprisingly exceptional."

### A DYING MAN'S QUEER JOKE.

Made Rich Bequests to His Benefactors Which Turned Out to Be Fictitious.

A shabbily dressed man in the last stages of consumption presented himself at one of the Paris hospitals recently and was received and cared for. Two days later a strange story ran from one end of the institution to the other. The consumptive, it was said, was a rich land owner from the South of France, who, to expiate a life spent in debauchery and general wickedness, wished to end his days among the very poor and wretched. It seems he had secretly procured pen and paper and had dictated his will to one of his fellow-patients.

He bequeathed all his possessions to the good people who had sweetened his last moments: 100,000 francs to the director, 100,000 francs to the chief physician, 300,000 francs to the hospital, which had so charitably sheltered him, and so on. No one was forgotten, not even his companions in misery.

Every patient is solicitously cared for in the hospital in question, but this one received a special portion of attention. Out of delicacy all forbore to speak to him of his bequest, but all watched over the generous giver with particular tenderness, and surrounded by every comfort he breathed his last. The brilliant funeral which followed was paid for by the hospital which had been enriched.

But what a sorrowful, stupefying surprise was theirs when they learned at the end of a week that in the region indicated as the native place of the deceased, where his house and lands, his valuables and goods were located he was utterly unknown. The name he had given was false; he will be had made was a hoax. At first all concerned were furious, but second thoughts showed them the humorous side of the stupendous joke of which they had been the victims, and if laughter is a cure for ills many such must have followed in that institution."

### Sleep-Sickness.

There have been several cases in the many of sleep-sickness. That is, a person falls asleep without any other manifestation of disease, and keeps sleeping for weeks and even months. During this time they swallow food which is put into their mouths, either without awakening, or only rousing for the time being. No organic disturbance or known disease has been demonstrated in these cases. One is a sleeping soldier, a cavalry soldier, at Potsdam, in the military hospital, who slept for several months. Another is a sleeping miner at Myslowitz, who kept in that condition for six weeks. Now a third case has occurred at Gleiwitz, in Silesia. Lena Latho, the cook of a notable family there, fainting, and on recovery fell asleep and slept for five days. She then awoke for an hour and again fell asleep, and is still sleeping.

Mr. Alphonse Daudet has expressed the desire to visit England in the spring if the state of his health will allow it.

## LONDON'S POLICE FORCE

### ITS ORGANIZATION, SYSTEM, METHODS, AND DUTIES.

The Metropolitan Police of London preserve the peace in an area of 683.31 square miles, or more than 440,000 acres, with a force of nearly 15,000 men.

The last census recorded the population of this territory as 5,595,639. For the protection of the lives and property of these persons the constables are responsible each along the line of his own post while he is on duty. In addition to this the Metropolitan Police has various other duties, some of which are not strictly in the line of work of constabulary, but are performed by it for the general convenience, as, for instance, regulating traffic and rendering assistance in time of accident. For their labors in 1893 the members of the force received £2,364,022, and the expense of the department for that year was £1,395,873, or nearly £7,000,000. The police force at times performs various duties for different departments of the Government, and the Commissioner, who is the executive head of the police, may detail men to perform police duties at public institutions or individuals; but all these services are paid for by the department, institution, or person benefiting by them.



THE LONDON "BORSY."

This force, the Metropolitan Police, was founded in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel, whose memory is perpetuated in the vernacular of the streets in the words "bobby" and "peeler." The Metropolitan district of that day was the scene of so much crime of all sorts, on land and water, that reform in the administration of justice and the governance of the criminal classes became imperative. There was no uniformity in the systems of the several parishes. Each magistrate had jurisdiction only in his own parish or county and the result was a trading of justices, favors under which the whole system of justice became rotten and corrupt, to the manifest advantage of the criminally inclined. First the bench was reformed, and the Metropolitan police magistrates are now all trained lawyers, paid by the State. Then came Peel's bill establishing a new police force.

Like all English police forces the Metropolitan Police is a civil and non-military body, but it is commanded by a military head, who is always a man of rank and experience.

He is the Commissioner, and is appointed by the Queen by warrant and acts under the immediate authority of the Home Secretary. He directs and controls the whole system of police within the Metropolitan Police district. He is a Justice of the Peace for London and the adjacent counties; but his functions as a Justice of the Peace are specially restricted to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, the detection and commitment of offenders, and the carrying into execution of the purposes of the Metropolitan Police acts. He confines himself in practice to the administrative control of the police force, and the prevention and detection of crime, by having persons arrested or summoned to be dealt with by the magistrates.

The Commissioner makes orders, with the approval of the Home Secretary, for the regulation and good government of the police force. These are comprised in the Commissioner's regulations, general orders, and police orders, the latter usually appearing daily. The Commissioner makes an annual report to the Home Secretary which is laid before Parliament.

### TRAINING OF THE POLICE.

All members of the force are instructed that the primary object of the police is the prevention of crime, and the next is the detection and punishment of offenders when crime has been committed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquility, and the absence of crime are regarded as the proper evidence of the measure of success attained.

The constables are recruited from all trades and employments, with the exception of the members of the Thames Division, who are recruited from sailors alone, and patrol the river in boats and steam launches. It is among the conditions of their service that constables should give their whole time, and not carry on any trade; that they should serve and reside wherever appointed, and wear the police uniform when on duty. When they first join the force constables are employed on stations and in attending the police court during the hearing of charges and summonses.

They are instructed daily by a Superintendent in the regulations of the force and examined from time to time. At the end of the first fortnight the Superintendent, with regard to each constable, whether he is likely to become an efficient member of the force,

During the first six months after joining the men are assembled and questioned by the Inspectors as to their knowledge of the police instruction book.

There are about 250 mounted police who are detailed for ordinary duty to the outlying divisions, but are brought on occasions of processions, public meetings, and similar gatherings. There are also a few mounted police attached to the A or Whitehall Division for service in connection with the Commissioner's force. The remainder consist of about ten per cent of the authorized strength of each division.

### CONSTABLES' WEAPONS.

The constables and sergeants are armed with truncheons, but are allowed to use no arms in extreme cases, when they are violently attacked. Revolvers are also issued to men employed on night duty, but only at their special request, and when in the opinion of the officer in charge of their station they can be trusted to use them with discretion. No policeman has any right to use a revolver except in circumstances which would justify a private person in doing so, that is to say, in self-defense only, when attacked by a person with firearms or some other deadly weapon. Constables and sergeants are provided with whistles with which they summon assistance or give alarm.

### WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.

The Criminal Investigation Department, under an Assistant Commissioner, consists of the Chief Constable, the Superintendent, and all other ranks of the force. As a rule the members of this department go about in plain clothes. Volunteers for this department are from time to time called for by the police. Appointments are preliminary only for a period of three or six months, and men who do not show fitness for the work return to the ordinary duties of the force. Members of the detective force are attached to each division for the local investigation of crime, and promotion among them is in the lower ranks is, except for special reasons, confined to each division; but a large and important part of the work of criminal investigation is performed by a special staff attached to the chief office, and it is obviously necessary that many of the men employed in this should be chosen because of their personal qualifications.

It is the duty of the detectives to obtain knowledge of the criminal population and their habits. Another part of their duty consists in watching the streets, both in England and abroad, to obtain information of the movements of dangerous characters coming to England, and criminals attempting to fly the country.

### PRIVILEGES OF RETIREMENT.

Every member of the force is entitled after twenty-five years of approved service to retire and receive an ordinary pension for life. After fifteen years' service he is entitled to an ordinary pension if he is incapacitated, but the pension may be reduced by an amount not exceeding one-half if the incapacity is brought about or contributed to by his own fault or vicious habits. If incapacitated before completing fifteen years' service, he may receive a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for every year of service. At any time if a member of the force is incapacitated by injuries received in the discharge of his duty without any fault of his own, he is entitled to a special pension, the amount of which is regulated by law.

Pensions and gratuities are calculated on the annual pay at the date of retirement but if in the three years before retirement a man has been in more than one rank, the average pay for the three years is taken. The scale of ordinary pensions begins at fifteen-fiftieths of the annual pay, which is the pension payable after fifteen years' service, and rises gradually to a maximum of two-thirds, which is attained after twenty years' service. Pensions may be forfeited or reduced for misconduct, and may be temporarily suspended in certain cases for other causes. Pensions, allowances, and gratuities are payable to the widows and children of members of the force, under a variety of circumstances.

### SAVED FROM A LIVING TOMB.

Rescue of a Miner Who Had Been Buried for Fifty-four Hours.

After having spent fifty-four hours in a living tomb, Charles Ditzel was rescued from the jaws of death in Richardson colliery, near Glen Carbon, a suburb of Pottsville, Penn. His helper, August Brenner, was taken out of the mine dead several hours later. Both men were found side by side, the one covered by a dense mass of coal, and the other sitting in a space that left no room for him to move anything but his head. Ditzel was so weak he had to be handled like a helpless babe. His body is painfully bruised, but the doctors attending him say he will live. He begged his rescuers to give him a drink as soon as they reached the surface. Ditzel was too weak to express his joy, but his wasted features, telling a tale of suffering, answered the tender solicitude of his wife and relatives waiting outside. Ditzel was found at the face of the east roadway, about ninety yards from the shaft in breach No. 21. The breast was filled with coal, and how he escaped the fate of Brenner is next to a miracle.

The rescuers first struck a leg. It was cold and stiff. Another leg came out. Then a third leg was uncovered. The men could not tell which was Ditzel's leg or which was Brenner's. It was a tangle of human legs without the trunk. At last Ditzel was liberated. The heavy coal that pinned him to the side of the roadway was removed, and his deliverers had the happy satisfaction of taking him out of the narrow aperture alive. Ditzel had only been able to use the lower part of one leg during his confinement of fifty-four hours, and was unable to feel the slightest limbs of poor Brenner. Brenner died of suffocation, and his body down to his knees was covered with coal and dirt. The rush of coal liberated a great body of water, and Ditzel was soaked clean through when taken out of the mine. His body was terribly shriveled and blackened from the effects of the mine water, and his body was numb from the cold. The drippings that came from the crevices overhead fell over him, and a drop occasionally struck his tongue, which eagerly licked up the life-saving moisture. Ditzel's clothes were removed when he reached the surface and he was wrapped in blankets. Ditzel could not have survived his terrible sufferings much longer.

### A Nice Distinction.

He was raving to his family about his fiancée. "Her fair complexion and liquid eyes," he was saying, when his younger brother, who had come to see him, interrupted him. "You've got it wrong," he said, "it's her complexion that is liquid."

## WINTER WRINKLES.

McSwatters—"Talk is cheap. McSwatters—"Not when you talk back to a justice in court."

Ustin, the skating season shall have closed a man's bumps has nothing to do with philosophy.

Ho—"How well Miss Elderberry carries her age!" She—"But then she has become so accustomed to it, you know."

A friend—"If you love her, old fellow, why don't you marry her?" Bachelor doctor—"Marry her? Why, she is one of my best patients."

"My furnace," said one man who keeps house, "is out of sight." "So is mine," replied another, "out of anthracite."

Humorous editor—"You have carried this joke a little too far." Sad humorist—"Yes, sir; that is why I wish to leave it with you."

She—"Indeed, sir, I haven't reached the matrimonial bargain-counter yet!" He—"You would be a bargain, my dear, on any counter."

She—"So the first thing Tom told me about his fiancée was that she was 'awfully sensible'?" He—"Yes." She—"That settles it. She's plain."

New boarder—"What's the row upstairs?" Landlady—"It's that professor of hypnosis trying to get his wife's permission to go out this evening."

A—"How do you know that Malar has come in for a fortune?" B—"Why, formerly people always said he was crazy; now they say he's original."

Mr. Cawker (after his wife has read several pages)—"Is there any news in your morning paper, my dear?" Mrs. Cawker—"I haven't come to the postscript yet."

"I don't see why Ethel has so many admirers," she remarked. "She's neither singing, playing, pantomime French." "H'm," he replied, reflectively, "maybe that's why."

Old Mr. Goodfellow—"Little boy, can you tell me the way to the ferry?" Gamin—"Ferry?" "I'll follow the street along where you hear the teamsters' ain't the worst language."

Girl (jokingly)—"I'd like a place where I'll have everything I want, nothing to do, and no one to boss me." Clerk—"This, miss, is an employment office, not a matrimonial agency."

Winston—"What do people mean when they say of a girl that she is 'quaint'?"

Wontson—"They mean usually that it is charitable not to express their real opinion of her."

Smithers—"Brown, you are a well read man, what do you think is the greatest thing about this world?" Brown—"Well, to be accurate. Smithers, I think it's the circumference."

Microbes in the kin, you say!

Right you are, my boy. Little germs of purest bliss, Bacilli of joy!

Young lady—"If you will let me have these roses, I will give a kiss for each of them—but why do you run away, cousin? How rude of you." Cousin—"One moment; I am going for some more roses."

Teacher—"History relates that when Harpagus asked Cyrus to rebel against his grandfather, he sent him a letter in a rabbit skin. Why did he do that?" Pupil—"Because at that time they had no paper."

Inquisitive friend—"I suppose you wouldn't mind defending that bank robber if you thought he really took the money?" Lawyer—"I wouldn't be defending him if I didn't think he took enough to pay my bill."

Mrs. Potts—"I suppose you have a wife and seven children at home staring?" Everett Wreath—"Oh course I ain't. Do you suppose I would not work 'sich weather as this here if I had a family to support me?"

Customer (timidly)—"I—er—suppose you have some—er—suitable books for a man who—er—has married?" Head clerk (promptly)—"Yes, sir, here, Skiggle, show this gentleman our line of largest sized pocketbooks."

Lady (widow)—"Do you know that my daughter has set her eyes upon you, Herr Miller?" Gent (flattered)—"Has she really?" Lady—"Certainly; only to-day she has written me saying, 'That's the sort of gentleman I should like for my papa.'"

"I see," observed Mr. Chungwater, looking over his morning paper, "they're making another effort to put a tax on bachelors." "Is that the single tax I've heard so much about?" inquired Herr. Chungwater.

The foreman (sharply)—"Henry—man down here at 7 o'clock—wanted to see you." Henry (shuffling into the room, pulling off his coat at 8:15)—"Who was it?" The foreman (with a metallic click)—"Me, sir."

"Yes, young ladies," said the professor, "Pallas Athene, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, was unmarried. And from that day the goddess wondered why these girls wouldn't marry!" It was a bad break.

Mr. Walsingham—"Will you be so good as to accompany me to-morrow?" Mr. Beauchamp—"Yes; I shall go as a monk." "Oh, how lovely! And will a hurdy-gurdy man have you on a string?"

### A Sensitive Spirit.



Jackman—"Rags! Rags! Rags!" Tatterton Toms—"Don't yer git so all-fired personal yer remarks!"

### A Cruel Alternative.

Downton—"Here comes Binkers. He's got a new baby, and he'll talk to us to death."

Ustin—"Well, here comes a neighbor of mine who has a new setter dog. Let's introduce them to each other, and leave 'em to their fate."

### No Need of Telling.

Boyer (who has hastily snugged up a bag)—"By the way, you advertised that you'd got good reasons for selling. I forgot to ask what they were." Seller (grimly)—"You'll find 'em out fast enough. In, to!"

## HEALTH.

### Some Simple Remedies.

An exchange prints the following as being effective, if a physician can not be readily obtained, or if the illness be not considered serious enough to demand a physician's attention:—

The terrible pains of falcin are out short by the application of intensely hot water. Have the water as hot as can be borne, place the finger in and keep renewing the hot water for several hours.

A large proportion of all cramps and pains can be relieved by water of proper temperature and intelligently applied.

In case of burns from acids or alkalies, use cold water freely, as every application will tend to dilute them and render them less liable to injure the skin.

In case of a wound where there is considerable bleeding use cold water applications freely. For bruises, the immediate application of cold water, or some evaporating lotion—such as camphor or weak tincture of arnic—is the best treatment for alleviating suffering and hastening the absorption of blood.

When a sprain occurs, lose no time in attending to it, however trivial it may appear. Ascertain whether there has been a fracture or dislocation. If so, send for a physician as soon as possible and keep perfectly quiet until he arrives. If there is no fracture or displacement of bones, but only excessive swelling about the joint, bathe the injured member in as hot water as possible. Bathe for fifteen to thirty minutes, renewing the water occasionally and applying with a sponge. Then wrap the injured member in strips of flannel saturated with hot water and cover with dry cloths. Do not use the sprained member until recovered. Complete rest is the only cure for a sprain.

For bleeding from the nose, hold a sponge saturated with cold water to nostrils and nape of the neck. In case this does not succeed the bleeding can be stopped by vigorous action of the jaws. If a cloth or wad of paper may be placed in the mouth, and the child instructed to chew hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood.

To ease rheumatic pains, boil a few potatoes and use the hot water in which they were boiled. Dip some cloths in, wring out, and apply as hot as possible. A small vegetable press, such as are retailed for twenty-five cents, is excellent for wringing out cloths. It saves time and scalded hands.

In case of a cut or jagged wound, smoke the wound with burned flannel on which has been placed a small quantity of sugar. Sprinkle a little sulphur over the wound and tie up with bandages and it will heal immediately. A very dangerous wound, made by a sewing machine needle, where the needle fragments were found to have been bent almost double against the bone, was cured in this manner. The danger of lockjaw and tetanus can be stopped by removing by holding the injured finger and arm over the smoke of woolen cloth burned over the coals.

The following is recommended as a cure for pneumonia:—Take six to eight onions, according to size, and chop fine, put into a large spider over a hot fire and add about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to form a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, then let it simmer five to ten minutes. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue until the perspiration starts from the chest.

A standard medical authority says that the first thing to do for a child in cases of croup is to put his feet into as hot mustard water as he can bear, and be sure that the room is very warm. If possible, put him into a hot bath, and then quickly drying him, put him in bed between blankets. Even before putting him in bed give him syrup of ipecac in small doses. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue until the perspiration starts from the chest.

Keep him carefully covered. After the vomiting has been stopped, keep him open with syrup of castor. The best drink for the child is slippery elm water. Give plenty of nourishment to keep up the strength.

### WILL AN EXPLOSION COME?

A Report that the Balkans Are Getting Ready for an Attack on the Sultan.

The key to the Eastern position is not now Armenia, but Macedonia. It is understood that in Macedonia mines have been laid for an insurrection which is intended shall involve Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece in active dispute for a division of the territory of Turkey in Europe, finally leading the great powers to intervene.

According to an article in the London Speaker, which is supposed to disseminate the ideas of the liberal Ministry, the Macedonian question will probably soon become a burning one and its solution will finally dispose of the rule of Islam in Europe. According to the programme the signal for an explosion is to be given in Macedonia by the spirit of the Christian there. The inhabitants of this faith are in a majority in that country, and besides they have friends close at hand who are ready to take their side in any contingency. It is assumed by the writer in the Speaker that the power will not use force to prevent Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia from taking part in a revolution in Macedonia, and these propositions put into the form of threats may be partly aimed at the Sultan in order to coerce him into acquiescence in an Anglo-Russian policy in Armenia.

### A Career Ahead of Him.

"I am ruined," said the ambitious young artist. "I have tried my best to paint pictures, but have failed. Now let me retire from the profession." "Nononsense," said his critical friend, "your failure is conspicuous. It shows your opportunity to turn imprudent and win dazzling success."



## Consumption.

Valuable medicine and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give name and Post Office address. T. H. BLOCH, CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

## THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.  
Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

### The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it worth it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1895.

### LIGHT IS PENETRATING.

We were lately obliged to express our gratification, mingled with surprise, at certain evidences indicating that the light of reason had commenced to penetrate the protection-darkened understanding of that hitherto unyielding Ministerial journal, the Calgary Herald. The evidences tended to show that the Herald had at last concluded that its gods at Ottawa are not infallible; for while Messrs. Foster, Tupper, Montague, Mixed-farming Angers et al were arguing to the Ontario farmers that Canada was never so prosperous as at present, The Herald was pointing out that times are not so good as they might be,—in fact, that in place of prosperity, the entire country is struggling along in the trough of deplorable commercial, industrial and agricultural stagnation. Again we are called upon to congratulate The Herald (and its readers) for evincing a further disposition to depict the situation in its true colors, in defiance of the edict of its party's saints. Read this from the pages of The Herald, and ponder, ye worshippers at the shrine of Protection: "The North-West has been for some years somewhat in the position of a milch cow for the eastern manufacturers and wholesalers, who have done a tremendous business here and taken out hundreds of dollars and have not in return furnished us with a market for our peculiar products. By buying their implements, clothing, furniture, sugar and other goods we have contributed towards building up Ontario's manufacturing communities, but have been debarred by distance from selling them in return our wheat, butter and eggs and other agricultural products."

When we in a previous issue remarked upon The Herald's admission that there was room for improvement, we kept in mind that journal's time-honored belief in the glorious possibilities of protection, and ventured to state that unless the boasted principle had become water-logged, The Herald's only logical course would be to recommend that the creaking joints of our business economy be lubricated with another dose of the protective ointment. The above quotation from its columns proves one of two things, viz, that the Herald is illogical, or that the marrow of the principle of protection is rotten. Of course our cotem. will be loath to believe itself impaled on the horn of either dilemma; but we have the vanity to believe that with time and space at our disposal, we could clearly and simply show that The Herald has unconsciously allowed the points of both to enter its domesticity and to become so inextricably tangled and clinched together that their extraction by either skill or force would result in the utter annihilation of its whole editorial fabric.

The Herald's position to-day is: Strongly supporting the Ottawa government, with a belief in tariff reform, while still clinging to protection. There is no guarantee that this will be The Herald's position to-morrow. A very few weeks ago that paper was found most bitterly and with unparrying ridicule opposing the candidature of Thos. Cochrane. Its most scathing remarks in reference to a published letter written by Mr. Cochrane, were directed to a clause wherein

he declared for tariff reform—an extended free list—while promising to support the present administration. The want of conformity in those declarations struck The Herald at the time as supremely funny, and it hesitated not to say so. But a change came in the Herald's tone. Mr. Cochrane has a fat money-bag; it is an open secret that The Herald thrust its paw into that bag, and one day the public of Calgary discovered that the paper had swallowed Mr. Cochrane, his tariff reform inconsistencies and T. W. Jackson, (Cochrane's man Friday) holus bolus. With this recent record at its back, The Herald is indisputably upon the essential compatibility of its own door-step when it speaks of papers and politicians of "nondescript political opinions."

In a late issue that beautiful exponent of journalistic consistency, advertised briefly to THE TIMES, saying, "This Liberal-Patron 'MOOSE JAW TIMES,' is at present 'demonstrating its devotion to principle by vigorously supporting a life-long Conservative as a candidate for the Commons.'" If The Herald were capable of evincing devotion to the principle of truth—which is even more essential to integrity than consistency—it would not have penned that line. No single sentence or article, or collection of articles, can be quoted from THE TIMES to prove that we are dividing our support between Liberals and Patrons, and the Herald cannot support its insinuation. To say that we are supporting a life-long Conservative is to utter a mis-statement so palpable, that notice of it is almost unnecessary. Mr. McInnis, although he was a Conservative, is now no more a Conservative than he is a Liberal. Like The Herald, he discerned that protection was sapping the life-blood of our young nation; and, unlike The Herald, he logically and courageously followed that conviction. The Herald believes that only by the success of the North-West can the zenith of Canadian ambition be achieved; it says that protection is militating against our success; the Conservative managers state repeatedly and positively that they will stand or fall by protection; and The Herald says it will stand or fall by the Conservative managers. There's consistency for you.

Then The Herald gives a rub to "THE TIMES' admired friend Laurier." We cheerfully acknowledge the corn. We admire Mr. Laurier much as we admired the late Sir John Thompson,—as an able, honest, distinguished man, who will do the utmost good that the machine will allow. Because we admire him we hate to see him traduced, as The Herald traduces him when it says that he has declared for "Free Trade as they have it in England." Mr. Laurier has not so declared. He has declared for a revenue tariff, and in that the Patrons are in full sympathy with him. Mr. Laurier says of English Free Trade that it is his ideal. THE TIMES would go further than that and say that English Free Trade is the proper policy for Canada, right now. A country that can bear an indirect taxation of \$60,000,000, as Canada has been taxed for years back (monopolists are protected to the extent of \$40,000,000 of the tax) can surely more easily pay the twenty odd millions required in direct taxation. But Mr. Laurier has not declared for a policy of free trade, and The Herald is not truthful in stating that he has.

In-arguing for protection for wheat, cheese and butter, The Herald is hopelessly clinging to an exploded theory. That was one of the fallacies swallowed by the electors of 1878. Until the United States ceases to export agricultural products, the price of Canadian produce will be ruled in Liverpool, and tariffs are powerless to affect them. The Calgary editor says that distance from Ontario precluded the sale of Alberta's wheat and eggs. Why, man, Ontario don't want your wheat and eggs. Ontario exports these commodities herself; and you have to sell just where she sells—in Liverpool. A tariff raised a mile high would not raise the price of either Alberta's or Ontario's wheat and eggs. When we have sufficient factories in operation to employ artisans who will consume more agricultural produce than our prairies will raise, then protection will help the condition of farmers. When that time comes—it is scarcely in sight yet—it will be found that the artisans and their employers will vote protection out, as they did fifty years ago in England. In our present

## Oats - and - Chopped - Feed.

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Window shades and window curtain poles.

Lowest Prices for Cash only.

## R. BOGUE.

condition Canadian tariffs cannot protect the farmer (except in very isolated and insignificant cases), while the tariffs do protect everyone from whom the farmer buys supplies, and thus the farmer is robbed. The inequality of the system oppresses the farmer. The system certainly benefits the manufacturer, and the promise in 1878 was that by having a home market supplied, the farmer would reap a returning advantage. The home market is not supplied, and if our prairies are peopled as we have hoped they will be, the home market will not be a reality for ten decades at least.

The Herald wants the British Columbia market protected for Alberta. That reminds us of the way in which protection works. Nova Scotia is hurt in many ways by protection. To appease Nova Scotia fabulous amounts of public money have been squandered there, and their iron mines are protected to the extent of 65 per cent. That hurts the Ontario manufacturer, who but for the duty could buy his iron at St. Louis for less than half what he now pays; to appease him he is allowed to charge the farmer from 20 to 35 per cent. more than his wares are worth. Alberta farmers buy his wares, and The Herald says because of this, British Columbia must be made to pay a duty on Alberta's butter and mutton. What has British Columbia to say to that? Is it justice that British Columbians shall be taxed for their table supplies, because Nova Scotians are injured by protection? Protection is simply a system of granting one citizen an advantage at the expense of his neighbor. Then No. 2 must have a privilege to compensate him, at the expense of No. 3. If it were possible to give No. 3 an advantage at the expense of No. 1, there would be no inequality, but that has been found impossible. Even were it possible, we would be just where we started,—after having had a lot of vexing work, with no real advantage. The man attempting to lift himself by his boot straps is not more silly than the nation that thinks it can make itself prosperous by protection. The Globe's question, "Has the National Policy made you rich?" is not answered. The man who replies in the affirmative will convict himself of a perfectly legal, though not less unjust, robbery of some fellow subject.

We notice that Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh in his invitations extended to American State Governors to be his guests at the time of the Territorial Fair, has not included the Governors of North and South Carolina.

Portage la Prairie also has a dam scheme on hand—estimated cost \$40,000. We beg to ask if the estimate is based upon the price of labor and material, or if the figure has been furnished by the Dominion Curran Bridge Government engineer. Sometimes there's a difference, you know.

The Qu'Appelle Municipal Council, recognizing the inadequacy of the Government's seed grain grant, decided to supplement it, and have purchased two cars of seed oats for distribution. We once before had occasion to draw attention to the financial superiority of Qu'Appelle's Council. At the end of '94 that municipality actually showed a surplus of cash on hand, which was refunded to the ratepayers. What other municipality in the Territories is in shape to make a practical seed grain loan?

Frank Oliver of Alberta does not believe in Mr. Davin's theory that a government should bestow its attention only upon counties which return government supporters. In a recent speech Mr. Oliver said:

It is a mistaken and cowardly idea to say we must be represented by a friend of the government in order to secure our rights. It is a libel on either party, in any honest country, to say that people cannot get justice, except they are represented by a fawning favorite. If our case rests on justice it is for us to present that case on its merits and parliament and the government, whether the majority is Conservative or Liberal, will judge that case on its merits, if we present it in a proper manner. But if we go as the dog which fawns around your feet, we will get just what the dog gets, and what we have got in the past, the kick, and we deserve it.

E. E. Sheppard (Don) of Saturday Night contributes the following criticism of the Conservative Government's course on the Manitoba School Question:—

The controversy has reached the point now when plain speaking and fearless sincerity is the only thing that can save Canada from a ruinous compromise. I have spoken my mind and I wash my hands of the whole business. If a so-called Conservative government engages in any task such as has been set for them by the puppets of the priests, then with the greatest possible alacrity I will cease to be a Conservative. I am sure that I will not be alone in the abandonment of a party that enters into such a deal. The Conservative party has been able with difficulty to stomach trucking and trading in postoffices, public buildings and places of trust; they have had their gorge rise when canals and railways have been built where no such things were needed or advisable; they have been bespattered with the whitewash put upon corrupt public men, and sat in sad silence when all that was noblest and dearest in their traditions was violated, but I'll be essentially dumbfounded if they will swallow any such dose as the French-Canadian members are trying to prepare for them.

You Think It is Something Else. The "why" of the bad feeling is what puzzles you. It is easy to imagine so many causes, when the real one is indigestion. You think it's something else. The cure is Ripans Tabules. A single tabule gives relief. Ask the druggist.

### John Cave Thanks.

The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, the well-known author of the "Self-Interpreting Bible," had courted the afterwards Mrs. Brown for six and a half years before the following conversation took place:—

"Janet, we've been acquainted now six years and I've ne'er gotten a kiss yet. D'ye think I might tak' one, my bonnie lass?" "Just as you like, John, only be comin' an' proper wi' it." "Surely, Janet, we'll ask a blessing."

The blessing was asked and the kiss taken, and the unusual delight took his breath as he exclaimed: "Heigh, lass, but its gude! Noo, let us return thanks," and in six months they were married.

Catarth Relieved in 10 to 30 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarth Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarth, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 50 cents. Sold by W. W. Role.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Catarth Soreness Assuaging Kidney 'CURE.'" This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Role, Druggist.

## PRIZES.

Territorial Exhibition at Regina from July 29th to August 7th, 1895.

It has been decided to offer prizes of \$20.00 each for essays upon the following subjects:—  
1. Irrigation as applicable to certain districts in the Territories.  
2. How best to stop the gopher pest.  
3. Dairy products and cheese making.  
4. Hog raising and bacon curing.  
5. How to make the farm pay. (This subject must include opinions upon the proper season to sow and the best system of following.)  
6. The North-West as a field for the immigrant.  
Essays should be about twelve hundred words in length. Each competitor will mark on his envelope some title corresponding with his proper address and assumed title, sealed and closed with his essay. All papers must be received by the 1st of June, addressed to His Honor Lieutenant Governor Mackintosh, Regina, marked "Essay Competition."

The gopher pest.—Prizes of \$12.00 to \$10.00 will be offered for the largest number of gopher tails secured from the 15th May to the 15th July, 1895, on sworn testimony. Not less than 75 will be considered, and only from the Territories.

R. B. GORDON, Secretary.

Regina, March 28th, 1895.

## PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

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Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give name and address to J. W. Bole, 188 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

## Church Directory.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Mattell.  
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. A. P. Ledingham.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m. V.P.N.C.E. at 8; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30. Everybody welcome.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

**CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**  
Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Services—Sunday, Holy Eucharist monthly at 11 o'clock; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7; Special Evensong every Friday at 7:30 (color practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evensong 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service. All seats free and unappropriated.

## PARTIZANS AND PATRONS.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Apparently some of the Conservative papers are making it their game at present to beslabber the Patrons all they can.

The sin of the Patrons consists in not having voted enough with the Tories in the Ontario Legislature.

The Patrons can stand this kind of abuse well. They are getting it now from the Conservatives; they will get it later from the Liberals. The people who are not hot partisans will be very sorry to see the Patrons disappear. They are attempting good work, and it is because they are showing up the inconsistencies and disguising of the other parties that they are not liked. No more contemptible or petty fraud prevails in public life than the practice of accepting bribes from railway companies in the shape of passes. The Patrons are the first of political parties to move against it. The Conservative leader in the Legislature, Mr. Marter, puts on a sanctimonious face and says he can not back them up; it would be a reflection on many good men who have taken passes! A pretty excuse truly. In this and in regard to the other abuses which the old parties will not touch, the Patrons show independence and fearlessness, more power to their elbow, and have already proved fully how desirable it is in the public interest that there should be a larger element of independence in our Parliaments and Legislatures than is at present the case.

## PUT TO THE TEST.

(The Templar.)

The adoption of Prohibition as a plank in their political platform, by the Patrons of Manitoba and the North-West has precipitated a decidedly interesting discussion among Prohibitionists. There are honest differences of opinion as to the responsibilities of Prohibitionists under the circumstances, and even those who maintain very clear and advanced views should be patient. The discussion is bound to do great good. It will intensify the light about an important feature of government under the party system; namely, the power of an individual representative as against his party. The policy of the party restricts or controls the activity of the good man and the bad man just alike. When the party wheels go round the white spokes and the black spokes go in the same direction and accomplish the same identical result. A very indifferent Prohibitionist in a party which stands for Prohibition will count one for Prohibition, but a very good Prohibitionist in a party which does not stand for Prohibition will count nought for Prohibition. A representative who was elected independent of party on that question can act honorably and with full force, in the House, for its advocacy. A Prohibitionist who wants to vote Prohibition, then, must either vote for the candidate of a Prohibition party or for a candidate who is independent of his party on Prohibition. Neither of the old parties in Canada stand for Prohibition. The Patron party in Manitoba, the North-West and Quebec have adopted Prohibition and its candidates should be entitled to the votes of Prohibitionists in preference to straight candidates of either of the old parties, even if such candidates are professed Prohibitionists. The Patrons have put the Prohibitionists of Manitoba and the North-West to the test; they have given them the chance to vote for Prohibition candidates of a Prohibition party; we shall see how many are genuine Prohibitionists, and how many will hunt for excuses to stick to the dear old party.

## "The Powers That Be."

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I read the sermons of six of the ministers of Winnipeg on 24th March, immediately after the Pope of Rome gained such a signal victory at Ottawa over Manitoba and the North-West Territories in the matter of the national school policy. Now, Mr. Editor, there is many precedents of the same position we in Canada are in at this very time. I need not go back to Nebuchadnezzar's Court where his shepherds, rulers, princes, and magicians, wise men, could get up a petition and get it signed by the King to punish any man or men that did not do honour to them as they wanted, as Haaman in King Ahasuerus' Court wanted to do with Mordecai—we in Canada are suffering under the very same thing now; I know as well as any man that we should all be subject to the powers that be, if they are ordained of God. Again we are told God is love and is charitable to all. Then if our rulers are ordained by God they must administer equal rights and laws to all classes alike, with no special privileges, or they soon bring a civil war in any land—even great Britain has been brought to the verge of a civil war more than once through the tyrannical laws of the landed proprietors who made the laws to suit themselves and oppress the working man, until they could bear it no longer, and now they have home rule in every county in Scotland and will get it in Ireland and England too, if they stick to it. No high salaries there—they are farmers or small landlords who do it for the good of their servants and themselves; and a good farm servant in Scotland, England or Ireland now, is far better off than a farmer in Canada. A plowman there can go to church on Sunday in his broadcloth as well as his master, and no mortgages nor Sheriff's or Bailiff's sales hanging over him, which cause so much injury, suicides and crime in the United States and Canada. Anarchy and fanaticism follow next as in Italy, France and other countries where poverty predominates, and the working people set at naught by the powers that be, and even punished innocently by the executive of these powers that be.

## LAW COSTS.

In the courts of the North-West Territories, what are they at this time? I know a man who got a writ served upon him by an officer in Moose Jaw with mileage pay from Regina added to it with other items only amounted to \$20.00—which he knew was sent by post from Regina. He surely was a privileged man to be forced to be so charitable. I know a farmer on the prairie who three or four years ago had his grain stacks badly torn down by another farmer's cattle; he sued for forty dollars damages and won his case, but in the end he had to borrow two hundred dollars to pay the law expenses. Surely these are the right powers to be. Again I heard a man say in Moose Jaw, he bought a town lot to build a house on and paid for it, but before he could get the title deed of the lot he had to pay fifteen dollars to the agent for handing over the deed to him. Another man bought four lots and after paying them had to give the agent twenty-eight dollars for the deed, instead of ten or twelve, which is what the constitutional law of the land allows. Another farmer sued for protection through damages done to his grain stacks to the amount of two hundred dollars—but instead of getting anything for his loss, he (the suer) had to pay over three hundred dollars to the lawyers, for their noble and talented skill in legalized confidential robbery. The parliament house at Ottawa is not the only one that gives the people of Canada an opportunity to be very charitable and humble.

## A FARMER.

Moose Jaw, April 3rd, 1895.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

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Most Modern and progressive

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## Ask your Druggist for



**Murray & Lanman's**  
FLORIDA WATER  
A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT  
For Handkerchiefs, Toilet and Bath.

# James Brass

## BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. Why Mrs R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP it is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness this puts an end to Dandruff and Freshens the hair nicely. 25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

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Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

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For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or H. J. BELM, Ticket Agent, 493 Main St., Winnipeg. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Winnipeg. CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

# ADDRESS

## To the Free and Independent Electors of Western Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN,—The largest and most thoroughly representative convention ever held in this constituency has unanimously chosen me to be the standard bearer of Patron principles and Tariff Reform in the Federal election which must soon take place.

Having accepted that nomination I now respectfully solicit the support of every one who favors all or any of these principles. Briefly stated, the most essential of them are: The Maintenance of British Connection; the Reservation of Public Lands for Actual Settlers; Rigid Economy in every Department of Public Service; TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY; the Abolition of the Senate; the Enfranchisement of Women; and the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Of these the Tariff Plank is most important at present, for the Government has boldly declared its intention to ask you to endorse for the fifth time the so-called "National Policy." That policy was inaugurated in 1878, and has therefore been on trial for a period of seventeen years, during which we have waited in vain for even a measure of the prosperity which it was predicted to bring, and for which we hopefully looked. Nothing but the extreme partisanship to which both Conservatives and Liberals are equally inclined, and which unpatriotic extremists foster for their own ends, could have so long preserved from extinction a policy so disappointing.

To destroy that partisanship and to establish a wholesome parliamentary independence, is a primary object of Patronism, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall constantly keep that aim in view. At the same time I claim the right to support, on the tariff question, the party whose policy conforms with ours, and to continue that support so long as I can thereby best promote your interests without a sacrifice of principle.

The School question is one altogether apart from Patronism. Nevertheless, it is a live question, and any candidate who evades or has evaded it is unworthy of public confidence. I am a life-long supporter of the non-sectarian system. In my native province, in Manitoba and in the North-West, I have been by tongue and pen an earnest advocate of it. I shall steadfastly persist in that advocacy wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself, and shall as strongly support the general introduction of the non-sectarian system as I shall protest against interference where it now exists.

My earlier years were spent on a farm, and experience has thoroughly familiarized me with all the privations and hardships of the pioneer. I came to the North-West fourteen years ago, and have passed through its "booms," its floods, its droughts, and its years of plenty. During that time I have seen nearly every part of the country, and I think I have a fair conception of its various adaptabilities and requirements.

I dislike personal canvassing, believing as I do that every citizen should be left to exercise his franchise according to the dictates of his own intelligence. It may be impossible for me to meet you all before election day, and I again most earnestly seek the vote and personal assistance of every elector whose ideas, in whole or in part, accord with mine. If the honor conferred upon me by the large and representative body that put me in nomination is endorsed by a majority, and should I become your representative, I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge, to the best of my ability, the various duties appertaining to that important position.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, J. K. MCINNIS.

# PERFECT FIT

## PRICES RIGHT.

### For a Stylish

## FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

J. MELHUISE, Merchant Tailor.

# Spring Goods!

A large and well assorted stock of

Suits, Trousers, and Over-Coatings.

Always on hand, and the prices right for Cash and CASH ONLY.

R. L. Slater, Fashionable Tailor.

# FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

## JNO. BELLAMY.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

### Rejoice Together.

My Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic Fainting Spells and Nervous Weakness, Completely Cured by South American Nervine After all Other Efforts had failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thankful Father Has to Say.



MRS. JAMES MCRTICHIE AND DAUGHTER.

A leading local physician, whose profession takes him among the children of the various public institutions, remarked to the writer, that one would hardly believe that so many children were affected by nervous troubles, which sap the system and prevent proper development. In many cases the doctors are powerless to cure these troubles. They can relieve the suffering little ones, but in South American Nervine we have a medicine that does more than simply give relief. Its peculiar strength is that it completely cures where physicians relieve. A case in point came to us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr. James W. McRitchie of Bethwell, Ont. He says:—"My daughter Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year, which left her in such a condition of weakness afterwards that the child was practically an invalid. We tried several remedies and doctoring with her in one way and another, but nothing gave relief. Seeing South American Nervine advertised, as particularly efficacious in nervous diseases, I decided on trying it for her, and I must say that I noticed a decided change in my daughter for the better after she had taken only a few doses. As a result of using this medicine, she is now entirely free from those fainting spells and possessed of that life and brightness that is the happy lot of childhood. I am satisfied it is an excellent medicine for any nervous weakness. My experience has been further supplemented in the fact that my wife has also been using South American Nervine for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or woman, young or old, South American Nervine provides a complete medium for restoration to health. It is a medicine differing absolutely from every other. A cure is effected by application to the nerve centres of the human system, and science has proved that when these nerve centres are kept healthy the whole body is healthy. For these reasons failure is impossible.

For Sale by W. W. BOLE, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.



## THE HOME.

### The Household Linen.

Every careful housewife takes much pride in her linen. Pure white, sweet smelling towels, bed and table linen add an air of freshness and daintiness, and make the room attractive. Everyone likes pretty, dainty things about the house. They give one a feeling of comfort and satisfaction, and the more there are about the more charming the home. The linen of the house has its proper place to fill among the dainty things, and it is also a necessity. Plain as is the material of which these things are made, much can be accomplished in the way of making them pretty if the housewife is willing to give the time and pains required. There is one thing which should be put upon every piece—the initial of the suraame embroidered in one corner. That upon towels should either be in white or the color of the ends of the material. Cross stitching is suitable for fine huckaback, for initials and monogram. Upon fine towelings and upon linen of all other kinds, such as table napkins, and cloth, only white is admissible. The ornamentation may be heavy and florid.

Firstly, the tablecloth and napkins. There is nothing to do with these except to hem them unless they are fringed. Of course, the doilies, tray-cloths, and center-pieces allow an unlimited amount and variety of fancy work. This will be regulated by the time which can be devoted to them.

The sheets should be made of regular sheeting—no seam down the center. They may be hemstitched across each end.

The pillow cases may be hemstitched, with drawn work above the hem; or with tucks above the hem, and a ruffle of cambric or lace below.

The face cloth is a much neglected but very necessary article. These may be purchased ready-made in the Turkish huckaback and also hand knit. To make them yourself, a single New Turkish towel will make several. Or, a towel any width between the center may be used. If a daughter is learning to knit, nothing would be better to practice on than a face cloth. Knit on two needles, back and forth. A pretty edge of colored yarn (cotton) may be introduced on after it is done. They are sometimes crocheted, but are not so soft as the knit ones. Much inconvenience is avoided if a general supply of these is kept on hand.

### Cooking Sausages.

The ordinary way of frying sausages is not the best way of cooking them. A far better one is to put them in the oven on an ordinary baking tin, turning them from one side to another until they are brown on both sides. In a hot oven they will cook in this way in ten or fifteen minutes. If they are in cases they should be pricked thoroughly, to prevent them from bursting under the heat. When sausage meat is used cut it into squares or form it into round cakes, about three-quarters of an inch thick, and let it cook in the same way. The French use the richest Spanish and Madeira sauces with sausages. A little chopped onion, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pound of sausage meat, may be browned and sprinkled over the sausages just before they are put in the oven. If the sausages are then served with a rich, brown sauce and a sprinkling of minced parsley for a garnish they will be a very delicate dish for breakfast.

Another good way of serving sausages is with "fingers" of brown toast and mushroom sauce. Cook the sausage in the oven or on top of the stove, as you prefer. Only be careful that they are not cooked until they are hard and flavorless. They should be well browned on both sides, and thoroughly done in ten minutes' cooking. Nothing is more objectionable than underdone pork. Arrange twelve sausages cooked in this way on a platter. Separate them by fingers of toast. Heat a good brown gravy—a Spanish sauce is most desirable if it is convenient. Mix six mushrooms and add them to the sauce and let them simmer in it for six minutes. Then pour the sauce around the sausages and toast.

Still another nice way of serving sausage is with apple sauce or a bed of beans. The red bean is used for this purpose by French cooks, but a white bean will serve. The beans should be soaked over night, and the water in which they are soaked should be poured off them in the morning. They should then be put in a pot. To a pint of beans, measured before soaking, add a tablespoonful of butter and a small onion, with a clove stuck in them with cold water and let them cook slowly until they are thoroughly tender, adding water as the water boils away. When the beans are soft enough to be easily crushed in the fingers remove them from the fire. Season them with salt and pepper, take out the onion and serve them. They are a very good accompaniment of roast pork or broiled chops, as well as of sausages.

### Useful Recipes.

Indian Pudding.—Take one quart of scalded milk with a little salt, three tablespoonfuls yellow corn meal, one tablespoonful of ginger; let this mixture stand twenty minutes; add one cup of molasses, two eggs, a piece of butter size of a walnut. Bake slowly two hours and serve with a hard sauce.

Breakfast Porridge.—As a change from oatmeal, rolled wheat has been extensively used. To three parts freshly boiling water, or milk if preferred, stir in slowly one part rolled wheat, first salting the water to taste. Boil thirty minutes or more, and serve hot with sugar and cream or syrup. If a double boiler is used, do not stir the rolled wheat while cooking. The hot porridge can be poured into a mold and served cold as blanc-mange with sugar and cream, or fruit sauce.

Taffy.—Molasses taffy may be made by boiling one pound of sugar, one pound of glucose, one third quart New Orleans molasses; stir all the time and cook to soft crack; set off the fire and stir in one-third teaspoonful saleratus; pour into a buttered pan, and when nearly cold pull on the back and flavor with peppermint. Another good recipe for molasses taffy is the following:—

One quart of New Orleans molasses, one and one-fourth pounds of sugar; set on fire and stir and cook until, when dropped in water, it will form rather a hard ball; this is called hard ball; then add one-quarter pound of butter and cook to soft crack; pour into a greased pan, let it remain until nearly cold, and then pull on hook.

### A SINGULAR EXPERIENCE.

Peter Schmidt's Experience With One-Half Dollar.

He Invests It Judiciously and Makes Money.

Peter Schmidt, a contractor and builder, residing at 3112 Wabash avenue, is a very proud man to-day. He is doubly so because he has not only become suddenly rich but was instrumental in securing so much a fortune for three of his friends. Mr. Schmidt is well along in years and sufficiently possessed with this world's goods to throw aside all trouble and care. More for pastime than anything else he occasionally speculates, but he always desires that his intimate friends be in with him. Had it not been for this desire he would to-day have been over \$6,000 richer. Mr. Schmidt and his friends' good fortune all came about this way:

Like thousands of others he hoped to win a fortune by speculating a few dollars. Accordingly he invested in four 50-cent tickets in the Honduras National Lottery company.

The evening the tickets were purchased Mary Castil of Englewood, called and Mr. Schmidt made her a present of one-half of one of the tickets. Then the two other tickets came and he declared them to be the remaining half ticket. December 18 the drawing was held and ticket No. 28, 130 drew the first capital prize of \$7,500. The ticket that had been divided between Miss Castil and himself bore that number and therefore drew \$7,500. Of this amount Miss Castil secured \$3,750 and the balance will be equally divided between Mr. Schmidt and his two friends—they each receiving \$1,250 apiece.

When seen by a reporter for The Dispatch Mr. Schmidt admitted his good luck and said that the company was very prompt in cashing its prizes. He will continue to purchase Honduras tickets and hopes and believes he will again strike the lucky number. His friends pronounce him the luckiest man in Chicago and they want a share in any future business he may transact.—Chicago (Ill.) Dispatch, Feb. 4.

### A PENALTY WORSE THAN DEATH.

Belgium Has a System of Refined Torture That Kills in Three Years.

Though the death penalty was practically abolished in Belgium over thirty years ago, the punishment of those convicted of capital crimes is so awful that none has been able to endure it more than three years. Another curious thing is that little Belgium until recently had two public executioners, while but one was sufficient for her vast neighbor, France.—Diebler, otherwise known as "Monsieur de Paris." The King of the Belgians recently ordered the retirement on a pension of 1,837 francs of the "executor of high works" (as he is euphemistically termed), who was stationed at Liege. The executioner at Brussels still holds his place.

The duties of public executioner in Belgium are singular, but not arduous. The courts still continue to sentence malefactors to death, but the guillotine has been replaced by a scaffold, on which is posted a copy of the sentence. Much ceremony is observed in affixing this document. A troop of gendarmes, with their imposing helmets plumed with horsehair, is drawn up about the place of execution, which they gravely guard with sabres drawn, while the condemned executioner mounts the scaffold, reads the sentence, and then, after a moment, takes it down again. But the condemned man might more mercifully have perished by the axe or rope. He is placed in a dungeon reconstructed from the moment he enters it he will never hear the sound of human voices nor see a living being. His food is passed in through a sliding panel in the door of his cell. Not one of these prisoners has been able to survive this confinement more than three years. The authorities have striven in vain to prolong their lives by varying their food as much as possible, but those who fare moderately or lightly nourished gradually waste away, while those who are generously fed go mad and die raving maniacs.

### Not the Answer He Expected.

Mr. Lushforth was in a mellow and kindly mood. "What," he asked of his patient wife, "is the difference between me and a fish?" He was going to say that he never cared to wander from his own friends and the fish had no friends to wander from, but she answered the question by saying: "I don't know unless it is that a fish breathes water," and that closed the discussion.

### In the Wrong Office.

Caller—"We are very rich, and we wish to marry our daughter to a count, a marquis or a duke." Clerk (with dignity)—"You are in the wrong office. This is a matrimonial agency. You will find the International Purchasing Agency two doors to the left."

### Prosperous Insurance Co.

The phenomenal growth of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is shown in the annual report published in another column. That report shows the increase in the surplus, the surplus greater, the new business of more magnitude and the payments to beneficiaries more than in any preceding year in the history of this Association. Seventeen millions and a half were paid in death claims to the end of 1894 and the report of the four State insurance examiners appointed to investigate the standing of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association shows that the statements made by reliable agents of old-line companies that the Mutual Reserve shaved its death claims to be an unqualified falsehood. During the fourteen years of the existence of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life, twenty millions and three quarters have been paid out to death claims, each and every claim being settled promptly and fully. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association's claim on one-half those of the old-line companies is the aim being to give insurance as near actual cost as is possible; and this is able to do, backed by the substantial reserve of millions, as shown in the report published to-day.

### ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held Wednesday afternoon, January 22nd, at the office of the Association, the new building at the corner of Broadway and Duane street, New York. The large Assembly Room on the fifth floor of the building devoted to this purpose was packed with a large gathering of members from all parts of the country, who listened with interest to the reports covering the business of the most prosperous year in the history of this always remarkably prosperous Association. The absence of President Harper, by reason of his continued illness, was felt by all present, but the results of his masterly executive ability were shown in the record presented by the financial statement and the joint report of the Directors, Officers and Executive Committee of the Association.

During the meeting the following telegram, dated Lakewood, N.J., from Rev. K.S. McArthur, Pastor of Central Baptist Church, New York, was read; the news of President Harper's convalescence being received amid hearty congratulations: Mr. F. A. Burnham, Mut. Res. Building, New York:

Let us congratulate ourselves on last year's successful business, and on the bright prospects for the speedy and complete recovery of our honored and beloved President. I have this moment left his bedside, having made him several brief but pleasant visits. His head is clear as the sunshine which floods his room. His heart was always right, intentionally, and it is now rapidly improving physically. We may soon expect to see him again leading this great company to still grander triumphs. Let us thank God, take courage and press forward.

(Signed) R.S. McARTHUR. The annual report as presented showed that the assets were larger, the surplus greater, the new business of more magnitude, and the payments to beneficiaries more than in any preceding year in the history of the Association.

The gross assets had increased during the year 1894 from \$3,128,814.30 to \$5,536,115.99, making a net gain for the year of \$397,599.63.

The Reserve of Surplus Emergency Fund had increased during the past 12 months from \$3,589,326.13 to \$3,827,635.12, making a net gain for the year of \$238,308.99. The income from all sources during the year 1894 amounted to \$4,943,739.59, as against \$4,498,815 for 1893, making a net increase of \$444,924.59. The report proceeds: At the end of the year 1893 we had disbursed to the widows and orphans and representatives of our deceased members the sum of \$17,684,333.86. For the same purpose during the year 1894 we have paid out the largest sum in the history of our institution, viz., \$3,070,514.01, making in all in the 14 years of our existence the magnificent total of \$29,754,847.87.

### BUSINESS IN FORCE.

Our books show that on Dec. 31, 1894, we had in force 98,067 policies covering insurance amounting to \$233,368,106, being a net increase for the year of 13,351 policies, amounting to \$30,759,041, while the applications for

### NEW BUSINESS.

received during the year amounted to \$81,365,145, which does not include one dollar's worth of business received since Dec. 31, 1894.

The Mutual Reserve is represented in Canada by the following gentlemen: W. J. McMorrey, Manager for Ontario; Freehold Loan Building, Toronto.

A. R. McNichol, Manager for Manitoba and N.W.T.; McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Dr. Bassetto, Manager for Quebec; 12 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Col. J. Demville, Manager for Maritime Provinces; St. John, N.B. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts.

### London's Gilded Youth.

Here is a story of gilded youth, taken from The London City Press: London, in every truth, is a city of contrasts and in nothing so much as in its poverty and wealth. It is, therefore, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at that, while poverty surrounds us on all sides, though by many of our readers possibly it is seldom seen, there are to be found a few who will smoke cigars that cost 10 shillings each. This is the price that was paid the other day by a company of six men, scarcely one of whom had a hair on his face, at a well-known restaurant.

A. P. 749.



### As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had inches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and there taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." Geo. McMorrey, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, you may be sure. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

### Slaughter of Young Swans.

An English journal warns the London ladies that their powder puffs, those airy necessities of the toilet, are heavy with the blood of slaughtered innocents.

It is stated that as many as 20,000 young swans, cygnets, as they are called—are killed every year to supply this dainty fluff, to say nothing of innumerable young birds, of the elder duck and wild goose variety. The bulk of these are imported—the swan and geese from the islands of the Baltic and from Norway and Sweden, and the elders from the northern and more ice-bound seas.

One cygnet will make nearly a dozen average-sized "puff," which show how many women must be, to a greater or less extent, addicted to the use of powder. The puff trade is highly profitable, as may be judged from the fact that the down of a cygnet costs little more than 25c, the poor creature often being plucked alive so that it may bear another crop, while the puffs are sold at from 75c upward, nicely mounted in bone, and blue or pink satin, which adjuncts amount to comparatively nothing.

### Worth Securing.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., have the reputation of issuing the handiest pamphlets put out by any proprietary medicinal house in Canada, and one just issued under the title "Four Generations of the Royal House of England" bears out this well earned reputation. The cover is a work of art, and gives well executed portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and the infant, Prince Edward of York. The contents will also be found interesting from cover to cover. A copy of this handsome pamphlet will be mailed free to any of our readers who will send their address (plainly written) in a postcard to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Silas Rustic—"Why, that young fellow over there seems to be fairly eating that smoke." Dick Urban—"That's what they call 'inhaling.'" Silas—"Well, I'd often heard tell of these smoke consumers; but I never 'loved' they was as insignificant looking."

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away. It is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that breaks up nicotine craving, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Stock Free, by Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 274 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for, unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

### WINES FOR EVERYBODY.

French Treaty—Blood Making Wines.

The Bordeaux Claret Company have over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauternes, Port, Sherry, which they are offering at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. All guaranteed pure, sound, and imported direct from the vineyards of France and Spain. They are not common washed-out wines but are old, rich, generous, genuine fruit wines, sold on their merits only and not on a label or brand—brandy will soon be a thing of the past. Nearly every well family in Montreal have tried them and will, now use no other. All first-class physicians recommend them. Our cellars are open to the public and we guarantee satisfaction. Ask your wine merchant or grocer for them, or address for price list, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital St., Montreal, phone 1394.

Miss Robbins sings like a bird, doesn't she? Mr. Blank—"No; they stop singing sometimes."

With the spring tide come the flowers, but before them comes the illustrated seed and flower Catalogue, in its way almost as attractive as the flowers themselves. We have just received the Catalogue of The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co., of Toronto, full of instructive details of great value to all interested in plant and flower life, and who is not? The reputation of this house stands high and no reader of this journal can do better than consult their Catalogue or write them personally.

Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Melbourne, is the unanimous choice of the congregation to fill the vacancy in Knox church last week.

**CURE THE BEST**

**COUGH**

**SHILOH'S**

**CURE**

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

## GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like Iron.

## MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

E. B. HARPER, President.

### COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE.

New York City, January 24, 1895.

We, the Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents of the State of Illinois, Ohio, Texas and South Dakota, do hereby certify that we have been for the last two months engaged in an exhaustive and thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and of all receipts and disbursements during the period extending from the 1st day of January, 1894 to the 18th day of November, 1894.

We further certify that we have carefully checked and proved all items; that the loans on bond and mortgage have been checked and verified; that stocks and bonds have been accounted for through receipts held for deposits; that cash on hand has been counted, and that cash deposited with sundry banks has been proved by the books of said banks or by proper certificates therefrom; that the real estate has been valued upon the basis of net rentals and from information derived from reliable sources, and that the operations of the Association have been subjected to a thorough examination in which every facility has been afforded us by the officers and managers, every book, record and source of information having been laid open to us without reservation.

We further certify that we find the Association possessed of admitted invested and non invested assets as on the said November 13th, 1894, to the amount of \$4,228,129.92, and of contingent mortuary assets to the amount of \$1,346,490.31, making gross assets as of said date to the amount of \$5,574,620.23; that against said assets we have charged actual liabilities to the amount of \$678,761.84 (including bonds but not bond statements) and contingent mortuary liabilities to the amount of \$1,175,941.32, making the surplus of the Association on basis of gross invested and non invested assets \$3,852,352.09, and on basis of gross assets (contingent mortuary assets and liabilities being included) \$2,177,992.09.

We further certify that we have verified by a competent expert the value of the Association's interest in the building known as the Mutual Reserve Building, and that we are satisfied that its value is largely in excess of the amount at which it stands upon the Association's books. We further certify that we have made a very careful examination of the death claims paid by the Association during the period covered by this examination, and that we are of the opinion that the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association pays its death claims honorably and promptly, and that it does not in any case wilfully attempt to resist payment of any honest death claim that is made upon it; and that the work of the death claim department is handled with all possible dispatch and in such a way that the most critical can have no just cause or reasonable ground of complaint. While under the operation of the fundamental principle of the Association which calls for the collection after death of the sum required to pay a claim, there may be some seeming delay, payment is just as sure as with any other company or association, which fact is fully established by our examination. We further certify that we have made a personal examination of the methods of the Medical Department, and feel warranted in saying that the utmost care is exercised in the selection of risks, and that in this respect the Association will compare favorably with any other life insurance company or association.

The financial statement furnishes abundant proof of the healthy and prosperous condition of the Association, and the gradually increasing assets show prudence and economy. The management, the public and the members are to be congratulated upon the solidity and security of the Association.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto subscribed our respective names in

the city of New York, the day

and year above written.

*Andrew K. Dunfee*  
Insurance Superintendent, State of Illinois, Chairman.

*W. M. Hahn*  
Superintendent of Insurance, State of Ohio.

*Geo. C. Hellingmuth*  
Insurance Commissioner and Examiner, State of Texas.

*C. H. Anderson*  
Examiner, State of South Dakota.







## BRANTFORD Bicycles :::



## BABY ::: Carriages.



## W. W. BOLE'S ::::

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

### The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1905.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

#### Good Friday.

J. J. McLean, rancher, Buffalo Lake, was in town the past week on a business trip.

Mr. Jas. Wilson has purchased a "bike" and is practicing hard for the 1st of July.

Mrs. Jno. Mair, of Prince Albert, arrived on Tuesday to visit Mrs. Jas. Mair of this place.

Mr. John Naismith and family left for their ranch at Eye Brow Lake Wednesday morning.

Quite a snow fall occurred here on Tuesday night and the weather Wednesday morning was somewhat fresh.

To Let.—Two dairy farms to let; close to creamery; terms reasonable. Enquire TIMES OFFICE. 40-2

Messrs. O. B. Fysh and J. H. Grayson have been appointed commissioners for taking affidavits within the Territories.

Mr. Alex. McIntosh returned last week from a visit to his home at Bathurst, N.B., and has resumed his duties on the C.P.R.

Messrs. Secord, Q. C., Regina, White Q. C., Moosomin, and Johnston, barrister, Regina, attended the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Milestone is the proud possessor of a setter pup which his friends are convinced cannot be surpassed for points and appearance in the North-West.

Spring is certainly here. Besides the numerous signs of birds, bugs, etc., the small boy is on the sidewalk with his marbles and the larger boys are on the streets with their lacrosse sticks and ball.

Mr. Dan McGillivray, brother-in-law of J. J. McLean, has tapped some trees at Buffalo Lake and is busy making syrup and sugar. Dan collects about a barrel and a half of sap per day and reports the product equal to the best eastern article.

Judge Wetmore, of Moosomin, came in on No. 2 Tuesday morning and remained till the "Soo" left at 4:30. He was bound for Estevan to hold a regular sitting of the Supreme Court. During his stay here he occupied a seat on the Bench with Mr. Justice Richardson, who was holding Court here.

The special religious services which have been held in the Methodist church during the past four weeks closed on Sunday evening last, when a very large congregation was present. Sixteen new members were added to the church and the whole membership greatly quickened as a result of the meetings.

Some months ago the young ladies of Buffalo Lake commenced to work an autograph quilt, in aid of the funds of the Presbyterian church. Last week the finished article was on display at Mr. Bole's store, and was universally pronounced a beauty. The names on the quilt were all legibly and neatly worked. Rev. Mr. Morrison, who left a few days ago for Scotland, bought the quilt for \$35.00, as a souvenir of Buffalo Lake. The work altogether netted a sum of \$130 for the church funds.

H. Dorrell, Pres. of the Agricultural Society, is assisting in the distribution of the seed grain.

On yesterday's train from Prince Albert were five cars of cattle, to be taken to Alberta ranches.

A letter from Parkbeg, evidently intended for publication, possessed the fault of having no signature appended.

Messrs. Chas. Unwin, Thos. Wright and Derrick Moore have been in Winnipeg on business connected with the Brotherhood of Engineers.

Jno. C. Gass, of Shubenacadie, N.S., who will probably oppose the Minister of Justice in Picton, has been Grand Master of the L.O.L. of Nova Scotia for the last four years. He is brother of the postmaster here.

Messrs. R. C. Randall and the Tuxford Brothers, who have been spending the winter with their relatives in the old country, will arrive at Halifax this week via the steamship Vancouver, and in a few days will reach Moose Jaw.

A meeting of the officers and members of the Moose Jaw Base Ball Club will be held at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Nelson, room 14 Aberdeen House, on Monday evening the 15th inst., at 19:30 o'clock, to elect officers and organize for the coming season.

G. M. Annable is now en route from Dundurn with a herd of some four hundred cattle, the property of himself, Messrs. Bates, Bedford, Day and others. Mr. Harry Bedford visited Dundurn last week and purchased from Messrs. Annable and a Court upwards of one hundred head of cattle.

The spring freshet seems to be playing havoc with the C.P.R. dams. A force of men had been working for the past week on the dam at this place. On Tuesday morning they were sent to Swift Current to repair a break. While on the way the dam here broke again and they were returned as quickly as possible. At latest accounts the dams at Swift Current, Grand Coulee and Moose Jaw were all damaged.

Four bye-elections are billed for next Wednesday in three provinces. In every one the Manitoba school question is the issue kept to the front, and in every one the government candidate takes the ground that Dominion interference in Manitoba is proper; but in only one—Haldimand—will the fight be a straight one in a Protestant constituency. Dr. Montague is opposed by an adherent, namesake and partner of Dalton McCarthy, and the result in Haldimand should indicate Ontario's verdict on the vexed sectarian issue.

A brother of C. A. Gass, Moose Jaw's jolly postmaster, is mentioned as a probable McCarthyite candidate who will oppose Sir C. H. Tupper in Picton at the next election. He has been approached by the miners of the county, who hold the balance of electoral strength in the riding. A recent press despatch says of it:—If Mr. Carthy cannot be got to oppose Sir C. H. Tupper, J. C. Gass, Orange Grand Master of Nova Scotia, will be the man. It is well understood down here that Clarke Wallace is quietly organizing the Orangemen against the Government with a view to blocking remedial legislation if it is attempted. Grand Master Gass has always been a prominent Conservative and nine-tenths of the Orangemen of the province belong to the same party.

This morning's train bore to Moose Jaw a great crowd of Christian Endeavorers, who are now in convention at the Methodist church. Mayor Neeland read an address of welcome to the visitors. At 1 p.m. the president, R. A. Muge of Wolsley, gave his address, and besides routine business, essays will be read today by C. E. Harding of Lethbridge, A. M. Fraser of Grenfell, Rev. J. A. Reddon of Moosomin, Miss Brown of Regina and Rev. A. Campbell of Wolsley. This evening's mass meeting will be held in the same place and will be addressed by Rev. S. R. Brown of Regina and McKechnie of Lumsden. To-morrow at the Presbyterian church, Miss A. Cameron of Moosomin, Rev. Hunter Boyd of Fort Qu'Appelle, Mrs. G. M. Annable of Moose Jaw, T. G. McLeod of Grenfell, J. Burton of Abernethy, and Principal Smith of Moosomin, will lead the discussions on various topics.

The negro minstrel and specialty entertainment to be given in the town hall on Friday the 19th instant under the auspices and in aid of the funds of the local lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, promises to be a grand success, and to excel anything of the kind ever held in the Territories. All the local talent, both musical, vocal, calisthenic and literary, granted their services to the Brotherhood with a view to making the entertainment a superior one in every respect. The songs and choruses are now being practised under the direction of Mr. McCaul, the force under the superintendence of Mr. Nelson, while the orchestra is under the guidance of Mr. Harry Bates. Everything points to a most successful entertainment, and the music-loving people of Moose Jaw should not fail to secure seats. The full programme will be seen in the hand-bills which will be distributed during the week.

Charles McNeil has gone to Regina on business.

Two cars of wheat were shipped this week from Prince Albert.

Sergt. Doyle, N.W.M.P., has bought himself out of the force and will go into ranching south of Moose Jaw.

J. G. Gordon, barrister, visited Regina yesterday, returning home last evening on the Prince Albert train.

Dr. Stovel has sold the Prince Albert Advocate to Andrew Stewart & Co., who promise to maintain the high standard of the lively paper.

T. W. Robinson has added a line of hardware to his general business. His first consignment arrived this week and is being placed on exhibition.

THE TIMES is indebted to Conductor Harry Hubbell for a ponderous editorial lead pencil, which if ever a fuel famine strikes the town, will count ninety-nine points for our salvation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, of Wood Mountain, are in on a business trip. Miss Tiny Servis, sister of Mrs. Hammer, came up from Estevan and will go to Wood Mountain on a visit with her sister.

Rev. Jas. Woodworth, Supt. of Methodist Missions, was in town on Saturday last. He had purposed going to Prince Albert, but was detained here through illness and went home to Brandon Saturday evening, in consequence of which Rev. F. B. Stacey left on Monday evening for Prince Albert.

There now seems no reasonable doubt that Parliament will meet on the 18th inst. The bye-election fights are proving a relief to Premier Bower by providing a means of working off the restlessness of his lieutenants. The Member for Western Assiniboia purposes departing for Ottawa on Sunday evening.

An unusual accident was recently sustained by S. R. Newberry. He was driving a frisky colt and had occasion to apply the whip. Striking a smart cut at the colt, the lash of the whip wound around the shaft of the buggy. About half an inch broke off the end of the lash and struck Mr. Newberry in the face with such force that a piece buried itself in his cheek. Dr. Turn bull removed the fractious fragment of lash.

The Council of Public Instruction for the North-West Territories, met at Regina on Tuesday and Wednesday. There were present Messrs. Haultain, Ross, Neff and Mitchell, of the Executive Committee, and Rev. Father Sinnett, Bishop Pinkham, A. E. Forget Esq., and Principal Smith of Moosomin, who are the consulting members of the Council. The important business under discussion was in respect to the programme of public school studies. Momentous changes were proposed in the direction of improving the programme, which will shortly be published.

The disgraceful vandalism which has been displayed in the defacement and destruction of the Roman Catholic chapel in this town, should be scathingly denounced by every right-thinking person. That such acts are possible of commitment by any resident is a blot upon our good name, and the sentiment of the community ought to be so strong and so clearly manifested that a recurrence of doings which have rendered a place of worship unfit for occupation, would hereafter be improbable. The Catholic portion of the population of Moose Jaw is a very small fraction of the whole; and that they secured and fitted a small but neat edifice for worship according to their consciences, was a credit to them. They are unable to maintain a resident priest, being dependent upon occasional visits from priests from neighboring parishes. During the past few weeks every window in their church has been broken, and the door also has been smashed in and the interior defaced. To render the place fit for worship again will entail a heavy burden upon the congregation, because it is small.

#### Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes the weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal. W. W. Bole, Agent, Moose Jaw.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## Ready-to-Wear : CLOTHING : HATS AND SPRING CAPS.

This spring we are still leading with a much larger selection of high class goods. For style, well-made and good-fitting clothing we cannot be touched. We have men's suits as low as \$4.50, very good tweed suits at \$5.00 and \$6.00; but we are showing excellently good values in men's fine imported tweeds, serges and worsteds from \$10.00 to \$16.00; equal to suits you have been paying \$30.00 and \$35.00 for. We have a splendid assortment in boys' and children's suits at lower prices than ever.

Hats and Caps. We have mostly any style you want and of the best makes; we start felt hats at 40 cts., a very good hat at 60 and 75 cts., splendid values at \$1.00 and up.

### M. J. MacLEOD.

Rev. F. B. Stacey returned last evening from Prince Albert.

Passenger Conductor Laird, of the Moose Jaw-Brandon run, is laid up with neuralgia.

Judge Wetmore and W. White, Q.C., of Moosomin, returned from Estevan yesterday and proceeded home last evening.

Dr. Stovel of Prince Albert, late proprietor of The Advocate, is in town today renewing acquaintanceships. He returns north to-morrow.

The School Board held a meeting last evening, and decided to offer a prize of \$50.00 for plans and specifications for the addition to the school building. See advt.

44 was the winning number in the raffle for Mr. Hogle's trotting colt, "Topsy S." Frank Moller made the throw, on a ticket of Const. Marshall, Wood Mountain. Mr. Marshall accepted the option of taking \$100.00 to allow Mr. Hogle to retain the colt.

Inspector Calder, who with his co-inspectors of public schools of the Territories, is enjoying a month's vacation, returned yesterday from Winnipeg, where he spent three weeks under the paternal roof. Mr. Calder goes to Regina on Monday next, and from there will be despatched on the summer inspecting tour.

At a meeting of the Schools Football Club held this week it was decided to change the name of the club that other sports might be included. An athletic association was formed. The officers remain unchanged. Pres., A. M. Fenwick; Sec.-Treas., M. R. Laycock; Asst. Secy., Wm. McWilliams. In connection with the Association a base ball club was formed. Captain, Norman Bellamy; Sec.-Treas., Mat. R. Laycock; Asst. Secy., Harry Porter.

E. Lander arrived last night from Regina by trail, and will at once open a new butchery establishment here. Mrs. Lander will follow in a few days. Of Mr. and Mrs. Lander, The Regina Standard last week said:—"Mr. Lander has been in Mr. Child's employ about ten years, and the experience of that term is sufficient guarantee that he knows the business and can cater to the public taste. Both he and Mrs. Lander are very popular here and we unhesitatingly commend them as a valuable acquisition to the population of Moose Jaw."

A deplorable tragedy was consummated on the Blackfoot Indian reservation near Gleichen last week. An Indian named Scraping-Hides had a sick boy, for whom he applied to the authorities for help to make medicine. The request was refused, and the boy died. Placing the death to the charge of the authorities, the Indian secured a gun and shot and instantly killed Frank Skynner, rations officer. The Indian resisted arrest. Taking refuge in a bluff, he fired upon the Mounted Police who pursued him; they returned the fire and killed him. A brother of Skynner's is well known here, having been agent for the North-West Land Co. at this point some years ago. He now resides at Brandon.

J. J. McIntyre, a Regina boy who has lived and become heartily respected at Edmonton during the past three years, died there very suddenly on Monday last, at the age of twenty-one years. Deceased was a son of Jno. McIntyre of Regina, and nephew of the late Duncan McIntyre of Montreal. His mother left Regina for Edmonton on Sunday, having been apprised of his illness, which, however, by the intelligence, had taken a favorable turn; but he suffered a relapse and died before the mother's arrival. The remains were taken to Regina yesterday, and the funeral will be held there this afternoon. This sudden taking-off of a former beloved playfellow has cast a deep shadow over the young people of Regina.

### Supreme Court.

Before Mr. Justice Richardson. The docket was not a very lengthy or serious one. The first case was Naismith vs. Wyse. The defendant was committed till the sitting of the full court in June, Judge Richardson having reserved a question for the consideration of that body. Bail was placed at \$700.00 in himself and two securities of \$350.00 each. Prisoner was taken back to Regina. J. Secord, Q. C., for Crown; T. C. Johnstone for prisoner.

Eames vs. Hunt. Action on account. Judgment reserved. W. White of Moosomin for plaintiff, W. J. Nelson of Moose Jaw for defendant.

Davidson vs. Cline. Disputed account. Settled out of Court.

Gass vs. Bell. Action on note. Judgment reserved.

Queen vs. Rutherford. Discharged on request of prosecuting attorney.

### Distribution of Seed Grain.

Mr. Jno. Rogers, homestead inspector, with a detachment of Mounted Police under Corporal Marshall, arrived last Monday morning and have since been busy distributing the government seed grain. Wheat, oats and potatoes are supplied in limited quantities, causing more or less dissatisfaction. A large acreage is in fine condition for crop this year and it seems too bad that it should be left idle for want of seed. Some of the knowing ones contend that the supply will be increased to meet all demands. It is hoped they are really in the confidence of those who have the distribution in hand, and for the safety of their friends it is advisable that they meet the demands of the farmers as far as possible.

### Estevan.

ESTEVAN, April 9.—The C.P.R. have started a work train and gang of men collecting stones between this point and Portal for the construction of a dam near Weyburn. They are also putting extra men on the sections, which has given employment to most of our idle men.

Another large consignment of U. S. cattle are expected to go into quarantine here shortly.

Judge Wetmore holds a sitting of the Supreme Court here this week. There is a very light docket.

Mr. R. Atkinson, of Hurtnery, is up here on business.

Master Mechanic Cross of the C. P. R., who is on a tour of inspection, paid us a flying visit to-day.

It is reported that Estevan is to be the N.W.M.P. head-quarters for this district in future.

### NORTH WEST GOVERNMENT

Several weeks ago THE TIMES anticipated that the Member of Assembly for this district would be taken into the Executive Committee. On Monday of this week Mr. Ross took the oath of office. We need not repeat what we said before of Mr. Ross' fitness for the position. His fitness is not denied in any quarter. The entire country will endorse the selection, and so long as he pursues the course he has maintained as a private member of the House and as Speaker of that body, the continued support of the country is assured to Mr. Ross.

### WANTED !

The Moose Jaw School Board offers the sum of fifty dollars for the best plan and specification for an addition to the present school house at Moose Jaw, the accepted plan to become the property of the School District. Plans to be received by April 30th. For further particulars apply to SEYMOUR GREEN, Secy.

**THE ART OF CURING SCIENTIFIC RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA - PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE OR ANY MUSCULAR PAINS LIES IN USING PRICE'S MENTHOL PLASTER.**

## R. E. DORAN.

Our stock of harness and saddles is now complete. We can sell you single harness from \$8.75 a sett and upwards. Saddles from \$3.50 and upwards. Men's boots and shoes from \$1.00 a pair and upwards. Socks 6 pairs for \$1.00 and upwards. Now is your time to buy; come early and get your choice. Headquarters for axle grease and harness oil.

## R. E. DORAN.

### TO RENT.

A couple of comfortable furnished rooms. Apply to MRS. McDONALD, Fairfield St. 11.

### NOTICE.

Take notice that I have let my farm, lands and premises to Mr. A. Curran, of Moose Jaw, for the period of one year. The public are requested to govern themselves accordingly. WM. RUTHERFORD.

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Moose Jaw Creamery Association (Ltd.) will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, p.m. Immediately afterwards a public meeting of the patrons will be held and steps will be taken to arrange milk routes, etc. By order, J. H. GRAYSON, Secy.

### MECHANICAL.

**J. A. MACDONALD,** GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

**A. WILSON,** General Blacksmith, HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

### NEW

## Shaving Parlor,

(Next door to MacLeod's store)

MAIN STREET, : : : MOOSE JAW.

### TAKE NOTICE

That after the 1st day of March

I will sell all my stock of confectionery at cost. All accounts passed due will be collected by Mr.

Wm. Grayson.

### Thos. Healey.

## WOOL.

### KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices. These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality. Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair. Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18. Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

### HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH,

### BANKERS

AND

### FINANCIAL AGENTS.

## MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.